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## TIME PREDICTION

# AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

by

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of Master of Philosophy of the Council for National Academic Awards

> Thames Polytechnic November 1988



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## TIME PREDICTION: AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

#### Ian Nigel Mehrtens

#### ABSTRACT

The construction industry and its commercial and industrial clients have become increasingly aware of the importance of time in the planning and constructiion of projects. A comparison of the construction industries in the UK and the USA concluded that orthodox contract procedures in the UK are largely determined by public sector requirements of accountability and control, whereas private sector requirements are for speed and a clear allocation of responsibilities and tasks. The important relationship between time and cost has not been studied to any extent in UK practice.

It is clear from the little research that has been undertaken that the subjective methods of time prediction adopted by surveyors in the UK are far from being adequate when it can only be expected that 50% of contracts will meet the stipulated contract period. The problem is one of trying to predict a time period without being able to fully anticipate all possible future events. To date the industry has had no scientific method of making that time prediction, moreover it is often left simply to the judgement of a professional quantity surveyor. In order to provide a better and more effective time and cost control system, it is imperative that a more accurate system or predicting time is devised.

This research then aims to identify the factors affecting the time aspect of construction, to suggest which of those could be anticipated at a given point during the design procedure and to prepare a model whereby the time for consturction can be accurately predicted.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. M. Agha for his help, advice and guidance throughout.

I am indebted to a number of people who also offered their advice and encouragement during the progress of this research project. In addition, I thank all the many quantity surveying offices who submitted data through the questionnaires, without whose help this research would not have been possible.

This thesis is dedicated to the late David Azzaro whose advice and support proved invaluable and am only sad that he did not live to see the work in its completed state.

Finally, I would like to thank Carrie Howell for typing this thesis and my wife, Kay for continuing to push quietly in the background.

Ian Mehrtens Kingston 1988

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

#### CHAPTER ONE

#### INTRODUCTION

The construction industry and its commercial and industrial clients have become increasingly aware of the importance of time in the planning and construction of projects. A comparison of the construction industries in the United Kingdom and the United States made by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (1979) concluded, inter alia, that orthodox contract procedures in the United Kingdom are largely determined by public sector requirements of accountability and control, whereas private sector requirements are for speed and a clear allocation of responsibilities and tasks. The important relationship between construction time and cost, however, although dealt with on a theoretical basis by Hillebrandt (The Economics of Construction), has not been studied to any extent in practice.

It is a common complaint of the client who obtains finance from an external source, that any increase, or indeed decrease, in the actual contract period can prove to be very expensive. A contract completed early is as much a failure as one completed late; the client may not obtain any benefit from early completion and may have paid out monies before it was needed thus losing interest on capital. It would, therefore, be an advantage to a client if he could be assured that, assuming there are no design modifications or any other unforseen changes, the contract period will remain as predicted.

The time/cost relationship is a very complex one that has attracted few research studies and is defined as the time taken to complete the project to practical completion (contract duration) as a function of cost (estimated contract value). Cost was chosen as the major explanatory variable, rather than size or some other factor, because it is considered that cost is a measure of both size and complexity. This is of course affected by many other factors and it is anticipated that these will be identified in the regression analysis carried out. It is assumed therefore that, for the purpose of this research, cost is taken as a proxy measure for size.

Contract period is defined as that time stated in the contract documents, where contract duration is how long the project actually took to complete. It is clear from reviewing other research in this area that there are difficulties in predicting time. It was decided therefore to see what results would emerge if a fairly simple approach, with a simple questionnaire were adopted.

Through his research in the seventies in Australia, Bromilow stated that:

"Variations are the cause of many problems in building contracts and are the source of increase in time and cost and concluded that:

Changes during construction are inevitable and must be allowed for in planning and carrying out building construction".

The problem is one of trying to predict a time period without being able to fully anticipate all possible future events. It is easy with hindsight to say that the period should have been 6 or 8 weeks longer. This research aims to identify the factors affecting the time aspect of construction, to suggest which of those could be anticipated at a given point during the design procedure and to take account of them in the original time calcluation.

An accurate time prediction will avoid any expensive increases in funding, will make more economic use of valuable resources and will help to keep the client satisfied. This research is presented in the following way:

Chapter Two deals with the problems of predicting time and sets out to identify those factors which may affect time within broad areas. These factors then form the basis of the data collection and statistical analysis.

Ghapter Three is concerned with the current procedures available throughout the world for predicting time and deals with three such methods. The three models detailed each adopt a different perspective of time; the first is a general model intended for universal application (Bromilow); the second is related to a procurement method (Heery); and the third is related to a method of construction (CLASP). Each method is considered here in detail.

Chapter Four deals with the collection of data and its classification into categories. The data were collected by means of a questionnaire which resulted in a return of 21 per cent. This was disappointing but was considered sufficiently large to carry out an analysis. The data were analysed following the stepwise regression proccedure using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS, Nie et al, 1979). The multiple regression analysis shows the strength of the relationship between the variables.

Chapter Five looks at the data by describing the variables and identifying those which have quantitative values and those which are qualitative in nature. The second part of the chapter analyses the data as produced using the stepwise regression procedure. Variables which are significant to the prediction of time are identified.

Chapter Six concludes this research and attempts to explain why those statistically significant variables are so important in the prediction of time. CHAPTER TWO

TIME PREDICTION - THE PROBLEMS

### CHAPTER TWO

## TIME PREDICTION - THE PROBLEMS

### Introduction

Delay in construction means the time overrun beyond the stated contract period. For the building owner delay means the facilty is not available for use and lost revenues that can never be recovered. For the contractor delays means higher direct and overhead costs because of the extended period of construction with working capital tied up so that he may be prevented from pursuing other contracts. Delay usually involves loss on both sides.

A study by F.J. Bromilow was carried out during the period 1964-67 to investigate among other things, the differences between the contract period and the contract duration. He found that the differences between the contract period and the contract duration were substantial and much larger than commonly believed, (Bromilow 1969). The survey was directed to projects costing more than A\$10,000 in value, located im or close to Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney with special attention to office building. The results showed that of the 329 contracts analysed, only 12.5% were completed within the time orginally expected and the overall average extra time taken exceeded 40%.

7

The approximation

The Wood Report (1975) which carried out a survey of 2,000 public sector building and civil engineering projects demonstrated its results against three performance indicators. One of these is the time performance yardstick defined as the percentage difference between the original contract period and the contract duration. The statistical survey showed that contract periods are set rather loosely in that they were set mainly on intervals of three and six months. The average time overrun for the whole sample was 17.4% compared with the sample for this research of 21% and that of Bromilow's research at 40%.

The Banwell Report (1964), stated that:

"insufficient regard is paid to the importance of value of time and its proper use in all aspects of the project from the client's original decision to build, through the design stages and up to final completion".

The results of the survey carried out under this research detailed in Chapters Four and Five confirm the findings of both Bromilow and Banwell. Of 214 Contracts taken from a wide range of environments and building types, 41% took longer to complete than orignally stated with an average overall extra time taken exceeding 21%. Of the remainder, 50% were completed on time and 9% were completed early.

It is clear that the subjective methods used by surveyors for predicting contract periods are far from being adequate since it can only be expected that 50% of contracts will meet the stipulated construction period. As indicated in Chapter Five, in some cases the reason why extra time was required is attributable to bankruptcy, a factor which could not have been foreseen at the time of predicting the contract period. What is not clear, however, is whether such bankruptcies were triggered by an unreasonably short construction period orginally being stated. Bromilow (1969) found that attempts to achieve very short contract periods were generally abortive. This chapter aims to identify the problems and the factors affecting that prediction.

#### Stage at which time prediction may be made

There can be a need for time prediction at various stages throughout the design. Even at the very earliest stages in the case of the developers budget, perhaps before there is any design, or the need may not arise until the design is complete. Expectations as to the actual date of completion may change as the design and construction processes proceed. To predict the time too early with insufficient data would be folly. As more information becomes available on the project so a more occurate prediction of construction time would be made.

The estimated cost of the project will vary and presumably become more accurate as the design develops. A prediction of time based upon cost will therefore take account of the improved information through the cost of the project. It is possible in this way to be able to predict time at almost any stage in the design process with varying degrees of accuracy and thus the client can be kept informed of any new developments in respect of time. This research is therefore aimed at any stage where an estimated cost is available to the surveyor. The degree of accuracy of that prediction must however be given in the context of the accuracy of the estimate of cost.

## Factors affecting time

In order that an accurate prediction of the construction period may be made, it is first necessary to identify those factors which may affect the construction process adversely or otherwise. Almost every aspect of a project will have an effect upon how long it takes from starting on site to completion. These aspects can be grouped into four broad areas:

- (1) physical effects
- (2) environmental effects
- (3) external effects
- (4) managerial effects

## (1) PHYSICAL EFFECTS

The term 'physical effects' is used here to embrace any factors directly associated with the building or land upon which it is to be built. Such factors will include:

- (a) project type
- (b) estimated cost of project
- (c) size and complexity

The main physical effects arise from the inherent complexity and uncertainty about the building process. Complexity can be seen as the technical difficulties encountered in construction and uncertainty as unfamiliarity with the proposed scheme. These will inevitably have an adverse effect upon the cost of the project and in turn on the time taken to construct the building.

Where this complexity and uncertainty can be removed, as in the case of the CLASP School Programme, a direct relationship between time and cost can be established (see Chapter Three, Nottinghamshire County Council model). This inherent complexity is frequently experienced in the amount of services installations required such as heating, hot water, air-conditioning, gas, compressed air, light, power etc. It is expected that an increase in the amount of services required will lead to an increase in both time and cost.

It is clear that the cost of a project has some bearing upon how long it will take to construct. The relationship is not thought to be a simple one for traditionally constructed buildings, with the greater the cost the longer the time. Bromilow (1969) realised that there was a sensitivity of time performance to cost level and in his model, detailed in Chapter Three, he expressed this as a constant measuring the extent to which additional time is taken during construction as projects increase in size measured by cost. It is expected that the cost of a project will bear some relationship to the size of the project and in this respect cost is being used as a proxy measure for size. This may or may not be an accurate assessment of the relationship and may in some circumstances not stand true. It is however thought that this goes some way to explaining the size of the project together with its complexity of construction.

Uncertainty can also be created where there exists an overlap of design and construction. Although it could be expected that the overall time required for both processes will be reduced, the actual construction time and cost are increased in comparison with projects where this overlap did not occur (Ireland 1985)

The Wood Report (1975) in applying its time performance yardstick identified housing, medical and 'other building' categories as having the highest time overrun. Road and education projects conversely had

the lowest time overrun with education projects most consistently near the programme completion date. Clearly the pressures placed on the building team by the client have some bearing on the success of the project in terms of contract duration and in some cases this can be enforced with the careful choice of procurement method.

#### (2) ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The term 'environmental effects' is used here to identify any climatic or location factors which may affect the progress of the works. Such factors may include:

- (a) the time of the year the project commences on site
- (b) location of the site

On construction sites in the United Kingdom more delays and loss of working time are caused by rain than by other climatic conditions. (King 1981). The loss of time depends on the rain duration rather than the amount of rainfall. The notable feature of monthly averages of daytime rain duration is the low value in the summer months compared to winter months. This contrasts with the situation for rainfall amount where there is no marked seasonal variation in rainfall totals.

Where the effect of rain on outdoor working time is related to rain duration, King (1981) found that rain occupied between 4 per cent and 7 per cent of daytime hours with rain duration least in the summer

months. Considerable variations from this are not unusual. In many places during the summer there are only an average of two 'wet days' per month. A 'wet day' is considered to be one where for a total duration of two hours between 0700 and 1700 GMT the rainfall amount is at least 0.2 mm in the hour. In terms of duration, while the west is wetter than the east, these differences are not large.

The effect, on the construction processes, of rain and other climatic conditions is often greater than the duration of the climatic event. Outdoor work does not always stop and start in step with the rain. For some processes, work may have to be halted for the whole day even though the rain is actually falling for less than half this time. It has been found that most urban areas have between 30 and 50 'wet days' per year. It is important for some purposes to have a day with no interruptions by rain, although a very light fall may be tolerated. Days where the amount of rain is less than 0.2 mm are considered 'dry days'. Similarly it has been found that there are on average between 210 and 260 'dry days'.

(3) EXTERNAL EFFECTS

The term 'external effects' is used here to include any external forces which may affect the project. These may include:

- (a) economic factors
- (b) market forces

The effects of a change in the level of economic activity on the construction industry are well established and well documented. Hillebrandt (1979) defines the relationship of the construction industry to the economy in terms of basic supply and demand theory. The relationship between contract cost and contract duration is likely to change with time as a result of changing levels of activity within the industry and in response to the development of new constructional and contractual methods.

Organisations in the construction industry exercise less control over their market than in many manufacturing industries. Building is largely bespoke and as such the industry is less able to shape its market or to plan to take advantage of expected market trends. As a consequence, organisations in the construction industry face uncertainty about the future.

This uncertainty is formalised in two ways. Firstly by lack of forward commitment and a threat that resources will have to be redeployed. Not only are many construction materials and crafts used by other industries, but there is also a significant movement between the construction and other industries. Thus, the higher the level of activity in those other industries, the more difficult it is for

additional resources to be attracted into the construction industry without causing an overheating of the economy. An overheated economy is one where prices are higher than they would normally be, caused by excessive demand on a limited supply. These links can mitigate the effects of a downturn in construction demand provided that the other industries are not also depressed.

The second consequence of uncertainty is that organisations seek to obtain more work than would be required if the timing envisaged in the programmes of design and construction were realised. As a result, construction proceeds much more slowly than justified by the amount of work to be completed in the time allowed, with each organisation having a stockpile or work to be drawn on when projects are delayed.

## (4) MANAGERIAL EFFECTS

The term 'managerial effects' is used here to identify the role of the professionals and contractor personnel in the progress of the works. These may include:

(a) procurement method

(b) client

A procurement method is a term used to describe the management approach and the conditions of contract in use on building projects.

Procurement methods are defined as the overall management structure and specific management practices in use on a project.

These are determined by the roles played by the participants as well as the formal contracts used. The term 'procurement method' has the sense of describing the roles of participants, the relationships between them both formal and informal, the timing of events and the practices and techniques of management in use. Examples of the more commonly used procurements methods are: a single lump sum contract on a fully documented scheme; provisional or partial quantities; cost reimbursement contracts; package deal contracts; management fee contracts. The wrong choice of procurement method will undoubtedly affect both the final cost and the contract duration time for the project.

Any organisation, in order to make the best of it circumstances, must arrange its affairs so that the resources deployed are utilised to the maximum advanatge. This utilisation of resources is measured in terms of productivity. Productivity is crucially affected by the interplay between design, which determines the buildability of projects, and management which is responsible for allcoating resources and for controlling time. A conflict often arises however in that the high utilisation of resources can always be achieved by a sufficiently slow rate of progress.

Uncertain control over timing of projects is however one characteristic of the construction industry. In occupations as fragmented and as interwoven as building, as much affected by site conditions and weather, there is an uncertainty surrounding the timing of projects.

#### SUMMARY

In practice the task of predicting time is considerably more complex than might be expected. Many things happen to interfere with the smooth flow of work: delays occasioned by the weather; by materials not being available or by being rejected upon inspection; technical hitches like the breakdown of equipment; uncertainty caused by inadequate detailing on the part of designers; delays whilst drawings are rectified or indeed produced for the first time.

Sometimes main contractors find it difficult to achieve effective control, especially when many nominated sub-contractors or suppliers are involved. Other disturbances are often external to the parties bound by the contract, more particularly where there is a lack of co-operation by statutory authorties.

By no means are the time overruns on contract time all the fault of the contractor. In many cases it is the client who has a large effect on the delay; by stopping work due to cash flow problems or not

providing the contractor with necessary information when it is requested. However, it is the cleint who is left to pay for the cost of any prolongation of the contract.

This research addresses many of these issues but acknowledges that some will fall outside of the bounds of prediction prior to the contract being signed and others are too general to be incorporated into a time prediction model. These issues are identified here and are such that surveyors, or those attempting to predict time, should be aware of their possible implications on time and cost.

## 1. Contractor personnel

Unless the project is based upon the design and build procurement method, it is unlikely that the contractor personnel would be known or or even anticipated during the early stages. The problem of contractor personnel should be catered for at the tendering stage. A good reputation for workmanship and mangerial ability should be high in priority when selecting a contractor. All too many contractors are selected on the basis of price alone with little attention being paid to a proven 'track record' with the client being left to pick up the pieces. In the worst event a wrong choice can result in contractor bankruptcy which in turn will lead to a significant increase in the time element and undoubtedly an increase in cost.

## 2. Economy

This will be reflected in the contract sum though again, in appraising tenders account should be taken of the effect of current market forces on productivity. This is not always a simple task of making an analysis of the economy, other factors need to be considered. If for example due to overheating of the economy, the cost of building increases 10% and the time taken to erect the building also increases10%, then the time cost relationship is not affected. Inflation on the other hand may affect cost only, or as in the period 1980-84 it may have little if any effect. All these factors need to be borne in mind in making such value judgements.

### 3. Design

An essential component to successful completion appears to be a fully designed scheme prior to obtaining tenders. It should be the aim of the design team to have a fully detailed scheme at tendering stage and if necessary the obtaining of tenders should be delayed until such time as the scheme is fully designed. The effects of this are shown in this research and are well documented.

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TIME PREDICTION - THE CURRENT METHODS

#### CHAPTER THREE

## TIME PREDICTION : THE CURRENT PROCEDURES

### Introduction

The prediction of the contract period is a requirement in producing necessary contract documentation. There is normally an obligation to provide a statement as to the length of the contract period. This is not always the case however as some Local Authority clients ask tenderers to quote both the cost sum and the time the tenderer requires to carry out the works. This time, if accepted, then becomes the contract period. In this case the time is being predicted, but by the tenderer and not the quantity surveyor, however it is likely that the client would have required some estimation of contract period prior to tendering to allow essential financial calculations to be made and to provide a check against tenderers estimations. Where there is a requirement for time prediction, then it can be considered in one of two ways:

 that the cost of the project depends upon the time at which occupation is required (stipulated contract period).

2. that the contract period depends upon the size of the contract as measured by its cost (estimated contract value).

1. Stipulated contract period.

"It is often, and becoming prevalent, that a stipulated contract period is the determining factor of the contract value, not an unknown factor to be calculated from an estimated value" (Barnsley, Snell & Partners, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, Private Communication 1983).

This consideration does not require a prediction of time, rather it requires a skill on the part of the design team in designing the project so as to meet the often stringent time limits imposed by the client. The effects of an imposed contract period may, if particularly restrictive, be reflected in the cost of the project. This procedure is sometimes adopted where, for commercial or other reasons, a project is required for occupation on a set date.

This method is not of concern to this research as there is no specific requirement to predict time. The contract period has been pre-determined with the imposition of a completion date by the client.

2. Estimated contract value.

It is this aspect of the time/cost relationship to which this research is addressed. Atkin (1986) found that quantity surveyors are now, more and more, being called upon to give advice on the duation of projects, as well as their costs. The prediction of time, however is often thought to be an ability gained solely through experience.

"The relationship between time and cost depends solely upon the ab ility of the people who are in control of the various aspects of the contract. The judgement of this is an art exercised by professional and businessmen, and acquired by experience and intelligence. It cannot be reduced to a statistical model". (Foster & Emery, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, Private Communication, 1983)

Research has shown, however, that the prediction of time is possible using statistical models. It is apparent that this non-systematic approach to predicting time is widely used within the profession. The most common approach to time prediction looks at the average amount spent per month and the time taken per 100 square metres of floor area

for a few recent contracts and interpolate, extrapolate and average to arrive at an estimate of time. A Study performed by the RICS (1979) found through an analysis of a sample of office buildings that the rate of construction per square metre of gross floor area was 157.5 sq. m. per week. Such estimations are shown to be very unsatisfactory (Bromilow 1969). A more accurate prediction will be made using an applicable systematic method utilizing relevant information thereby predicting time with certain confidence.

The following is a descriptive review of the research undertaken and the resulting methods for predicting time.

#### THE BROMILOW MODEL

The Building Research Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), under the direction of Dr. F.J. Bromilow, undertook a great deal of research into the problem of time prediction in the late 1960's and 1970's. Their investigations have revealed that for the vast majority of projects, the estimated contract periods initially stated were found to be far below the actual times taken to completle the projects (Bromilow 1969).

It was found that when completed times written into contracts are compared with what is actually happening, it becomes clear that the

main reason why so much excess time appears to be required in some cases is because contract completion times tend to be rather optimistic, rather than because of fundamental differences in time requirements. Bromilow's results show that the writing in construction times known to be inadequate in hopes of spurring the contractor to greater endeavours, has little influence on the time actually taken in practice.

He concluded through his research that "attempts to achieve very short construction periods were generally abortive; no matter how short a time written into the contract, the actual result seems still to be much the same as it would have been anyway." (Bromilow 1969).

Following his research in 1969, Bromilow (1977) identified three stages from inception of the scheme through to practical completion. These are:

- i Design and Documentation (pre-tender)
- ii Tendering (calling, preparation, submission and evaluation of tenders)
- iii Construction (from acceptance of the contractor to the practical completion of the works)

The model produced and explained later in this chapter, is applicable only to stages (i), design and documentation and (iii), construction. For stage (ii), tendering, Bromilow calculates the period based on a range of 30-60 days plus the actual time allowed for tendering.

## Methodology

The Bromilow model is applied using the equation T=KC<sup>b</sup>. It describes time where,

- T = time required in working days
- K = a constant describing the general level of time
  performance for A\$1 million project.
- C = estimated cost of the project in millions of Australian dollars adjusted to the 1972 cost figure.
- b = a constant indicative of the sensitivity of time
   performance to cost level.

Constants K and b are calculated from the analysis of 309 contracts during the 1969 survey by Bromilow. Time taken is plotted against the final cost of the project. The graphs produced, Figures 1 and 2, relate to stages (i), design and documentation and (iii) construction respectively. They indicate the average performance (line X-X) and the

upper and lower quartile limits (marked Q-Q). The graphs are represented using logarithmic scales thus avoiding the overcrowding of the relatively large number of A\$10,000 to A\$1,000,000 contracts in the lower left hand corner of the figure. Constant b is a measure of the extent to which additional time is taken during construction as the projects get bigger.

The equation  $T=KC^{b}$  is then applied to the stages (i) design and documentation and (iii) construction as follows:

(i) Design and Documentation  $T = KC^{b}$  where K=270 and b=0.18

 $T = 270 C^{0.18}$ 

This will give the average time allowance for design and documentation obtaining the constant K from the average line X-X. Should problems be an ticipated, then for constant K the upper quartile limit figure Q-Q of 370 should be used.

Similarly, the most reasonable expedited time can be calculated using the lower quartile figure Q-Q of 210 for constant K.




(ii) Construction

 $T = KC^{b}$  where K=313 and b=0.30

 $T = 313 C^{0.30}$ 

This will give the average time allowance for construction obtaining constant K from the average line X-X. Should problems be anticipated then for constant K the upper quartile limit figure Q-Q of 407 should be used. Similarly the most reasonably expedited time can be calculated using the lower quartile figure Q-Q of 250 for constant K.

For some years industry co-operation was sought to monitor the time performance of building contracts on an on-going basis. The task was accepted by the Australian Institute of Quantity Surveryors (AIQS) as a service to the industry as a whole. A committee was formed representing private and government sectors of the AIQS and members of the CSIRO with the objective of investigating the performance of the above model.

The AIQS monitored projects through the period 1970-76 (AIQS, 1980) and during this time a total of 419 projects were surveyed, some 70% being

govenment projects and the remaining 30% being private ones. The results showed that the type of equation reported in 1969 by Bromilow in an attempt to define the industry's actual time performance with regard to construction time, still applied.

The AIQS noted through their monitoring that the constant K made a 16% increase since 1969. It explained this by indicating that projects completed after 1974 would have been affected by the overheated economy of 1973 with its shortages of materials, skilled labour and managerial expertise and its extensive delays arising from disputes on labour matters. The sensitivity factor b<sup>2</sup> remained the same at 0.30 as the time/cost relationship would not have changed through the overheating of the economy.

Bromilow (1971) found that the average amount of time actually absorbed during construction could well be defined as a function of the building cost and that, surprisingly, this function was not sensitive to a particular type of building. The Bromilow model therefore ignored the form of construction, the method of construction, regional price variations and meteorological factors. This may well be the case in Australia but the indications are that in the United Kingdom some, if not all of the above points, have some bearing on the time taken for constructing a project. This research will show which factors are sensitive to predicting time and the relative importance of each of them in that calculation.

THE HEERY MODEL

Heery (1975) proposed and described a definitive system for time and cost control that can be applied within any given programme of requirements, quality level or design goal. He argues that it is possible for architects, engineers and construction managers to exert a highly acceptable degree of control not only over the cost of building construction but also over the time required for the design and construction process. This time/cost control system has been effectively on a variety of projects both in the United States and throughout the world.

The time/cost control is seen as having strong links with architectural design. Both are indigenous parts of the process which create architecture. The time/cost control system began in the mid 1950's and had been developed as a definable method by 1961. It was seen as a development and improvement upon the traditional design and build method of procurement.

The Heery model (the time/cost control system) involves seven basic components that are either additions to or modifications of the traditional architectural service. These components are:

- (a) pre-design project analysis
- (b) systems approach to design
- (c) an integral cost control system
- (d) time control contract provisions
- (e) scheduling and information systems
- (f) bid and negotiation management
- (g) management of contracts and construction

The time/cost control system which comprises the above seven components is merely a structured design and construction management service. The system is simply a series of interrelated procedures that suit the American design/construct process. The system falls into two distinct parts:

(a) - (b) : pre-contract design
(c) - (g) : construction

The system relies on the 'manager' adhering rigidly to each of the components relative to the design or construct stage. The two parts can be considered independently or together.

Time control and project acceleration is accomplished by a series of recommended actions outlined below. These embody the basic philosophy of the time/cost control system.

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- analyse the client's purchasing power and obtain bids for, or negotiate, construction contracts as required.
- (2) identify the constraints relative to site, design, construction, client and any formal approvals.
- (3) schedule all design and construction actvities, identifying critical requirements based upon constraints identified under (2), the desired occupancy date or earliest feasible date. Any contingency time for likely extensions should be allowed.
- (4) if possible, award early any construction contractsthat can be undertaken whilst the design is completed.
- (5) avoid any unnecessary phasing of the works.
- (6) use procurement methods that are carefully tailored to the individual project and client.
- (7) ensure that there is adequate competition whenever bidding is employed.
- (8) centralise contract administration via the construction man ager.
- (9) be diligent and resourceful throughout.

The constraints in a project (its design, schedule and construction management plan) will determine the feasibility of scheduled beneficial occupancy and final completion dates.

It is a basic concept of the time/cost control system that the construction contract format should always be kept in its simplest and most definitive form. In the United Kingdom, far from becoming simpler, construction contracts are becoming more complex whilst endeavouring to encompass all eventualities.

The Heery time/cost control system has been in existence for more than twenty five years. Its use has been limited to projects controlled by the Heery architectural practice though apparently with success. There has been no independent analysis of the system as used and it's success is only as indicated through the Heery practice. The nearest equivalent system in the UK is the design/build method of procurement. The Heery model does not, in essence, purport to be an all embracing system and it is acknowledged (in step (3) outlined above) that there will inevitably be extensions to the predicted contract period. The time/cost control system does not seem to be specifically concerned with time prediction, rather it appears to be a model for controlling a project.

### THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MODEL

Nottinghamshire County Council, which is a member of CLASP (Consortium of Local Authorities Schools Programme), have produced a procedural guide to contract periods for basic CLASP construction. This guide forms part of the County Architect's Contract Administration Handbook and is inserted into all CLASP contract documentation.

CLASP follows an industrialised construction system employing standard units developed by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The contracts are let through selective list competition and as such there is an element of experience of the form of construction with an apparent reduction in the resulting construction period. This being so there is seen to be a direct relationship between time and cost.

The following is a guide issued by the clasp to contract periods based upon estimated contract value as applicable in 1983: Estimated Contract Value

Contract Period

(in pounds)

(in months)

				Not	exceeding		75	000	4*
Exceeding		75	000	not	exceeding		100	000	5*
Exceeding		100	000	not	exceeding		150	000	6
Exceeding		150	000	not	exceeding		200	000	6.5
Exceeding		200	000	not	exceeding		250	000	7
Exceeding		250	000	not	exceeding		400	000	7.5
Exceeding		400	000	not	exceeding		500	000	8
Exceeding		500	000	not	exceeding		600	000	9
Exceeding		600	000	not	exceeding		700	000	10
Exceeding		700	000	not	exceeding		800	000	11
Exceeding		800	000	not	exceeding		900	000	12
Exceeding		900	000	not	exceeding	1	000	000	13
Exceeding	1	000	000	not	exceeding	1	100	000	14
Exceeding	1	100	000	not	exceeding	1	250	000	15
Exceeding	1	250	000	not	exceeding	1	500	000	16
Exceeding	1	500	000	not	exceeding	1	750	000	17
Exceeding	1	750	000	not	exceeding	2	000	000	18

\* The period between contract signing and date for possession to be of sufficient length to allow materials and components to arrive on site and avoid delays. The short contract period requires the project to be fully designed prior to invitation to tender.

These periods have largely been determined by the delivery periods required by the nominated suppliers for CLASP components. It is acknowledged that these stated periods can only be applied to basic CLASP construction and may require some adjustments. In making any adjustments, considertion should be made of the following:

- (1) construction other than CLASP
- (2) inclusion of any alteration works
- (3) site restrictions/difficulties
- (4) high services element
- (5) phased working
- (6) works comprising several buildings on one site
- (7) complexity of the project
- (8) extensions to existing buildings
- (9) holiday periods
- (10) special client requirements
- (11) statutory/client restrictions
- (12) delivery periods of any special components

Although there is a basic guide to contract periods given, the very nature of construction work and its uniqueness means that for the majority of contracts, at least one of the above will always occur. There is no guidance on additions to the basic period, once again this is left to the discretion of the architect or quantity surveyor.

This guide has apparently been successful and is still in operation. The experience found by the NCC is that it is suitable only for the experienced contractors invited to tender. It appears to be essential that the contractors have an experienced working knowledge of the CLASP construction system in order that they can meet the demanding time schedule imposed on them. Its limitations of use precludes it from being used outside of the CLASP programme.

#### SUMMARY

The models identified here each have their own inherent strengths and weaknesses. However, they each identify areas which can be subsequent causes of an increase or a decrease in the contract duration. The Bromilow model is a general one, not restricted to any particular building type or method or procurement though it would appear to be limited to use in Australia. The Heery model is related to a procurement method not dissimilar to the design/build system used in the United Kingdom. It is restrictive and rigid and appears not to have been adopted by the American construction industry nor by the rest of the world. The CLASP model is related to construction method and is restricted only to CLASP developments. It provides a simple time/cost relationship based largely upon experience and feedback taking little account of other factors that may affect time.

The time/cost relationship is a complex one that has attracted few research studies. In each model identified above, cost appears to be the most useful and reliable predictor of time indicating that the hypothesis of cost being a measure of both size and complexity is a valid one. It is with this in mind that cost be the basis for predicting time in the model for this research.

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# CHAPTER FOUR

# TIME PREDICTION - THE SURVEY

#### CHAPTER FOUR

## TIME PREDICTION - THE SURVEY

### Introduction

The factors which affect time and the problems of predicting time have been identified in Chapter Two. The objective was to collect sufficient data to produce a reliable statistical analysis. The success of the research would depend largely upon the co-operation of the practising professional quantity surveyor. There are, amongst others, two large organisations which maintain a comprehensive data bank on the cost and time of construction projects. These are the Milton Keynes Development Corporation (MKDC) and the Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). If the survey did not produce sufficient data then it would be necessary to supplement the survey data with additional data from the MKDC and the BCIS. These two organisations both gave their approval to this support though in the event it did not prove necessary to supplement the data.

The Pilot Survey

It was decided to attempt to collect the data through the use of a questionnaire. This was considered to be the most economic use of resources available. As is common with the use of questionnaires, it was decided first to test the form in the field before conducting the survey proper. Should it prove to be successful at the first attempt, then the pilot survey would provide a proportion of the total data used; if not, then it would save a lot of wasted time.

In designing the pilot survey questionnaire, a number of psychological factors were employed:

- (a) It was considered important to keep the questionnaire as brief as possible, thus acknowledging the importance of the maxim 'time is money' in a professional office.
- (b) The optimum physical size would be one sheet of A4 sized paper, with all the questions being self-explanatory, thus eliminating the need for an introductory sheet.
- (c) Recognising that this was a pilot survey, an opportunity was given for the recipient to comment on the format of the questionnaire.

After several attempts, the attached questionnaire (Figure 3) was produced. A word processor was employed to produce a personal letter to accompany the questionnaire. As an incentive to respond, each practice was informed that they would receive a brief report outlining the findings of the research and that subsequently, should any computer software become available, they would be notified in advance.

Title of Research: THE INTER-RELATION CONSTRUCTION PR	SHIP BETWEEN TIME AND COST FOR COJECTS.				
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION	FOR OFFICE USE				
Name of Office: Address :	Reference No. : Categorisation: Processed :				
Date :					
PLEASE SUPPLY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTI appropriate (Please complete in black	ONS AS INDICATED circling as ink)				
1. TYPE OF PROJECT (not the name).	<pre>1. Residential</pre>				
<ol> <li>CONTRACT VALUE (as at start of contract - minimum value £100,000)</li> </ol>	2pounds				
3. ORIGINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	3weeks				
4. FINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	4weeks				
5. DATE WORK COMMENCED ON SITE.	5				
6. BASE DATE FOR COST DATA.	6/				
7. LOCATION.	7town/city county				
8. FORM OF CONTRACT USED.	8. JCT Private withPQ JCT Private withoutP JCT LA withLQ JCT LA withoutL Other(please state)				
9. BASIS OF TENDER	9. Firm priceF Fixed priceFp FluctuatingFl				
10.CLIENT BODY.	10.PrivatePr DeveloperDe Local AuthorityLA Central GovernmentCG Other				
COWMENTS :					

Figure 3.: Questionnaire Format for the Pilot Study

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The pilot survey then was initiated to:

- (a) test whether or not the questionnaire worked as expected and
- (b) test the response to the request for suitable data. One hundred questionnaires were sent out to twenty practices, each receiving five questionnaires. The names and addresses of the practices were selected from the then current RICS Year Book. This is an Institution publication giving a comprehensive list of members in practices throughout the world. In selecting the practices, at least one name came from each region, as categorised by the RICS, of the British Isles. None were sent overseas as the data was to be based on the British Isles only. All questionnnaires were sent out by post within a period of one week.

The response to the pilot survey was encouraging, if not somewhat surprising at 80% return within two months of posting. These questionnaires were analysed and the following points raised:

(a) in testing the response, it appeared that this methodwas an excellent one for collecting the data;

- (b) not all partners completed the "name and address" portion. This might be either that the questionnaire is not explicit enough, or that the practice preferred to remain anonymous.
- (c) from the questions asked, it was not always possible to determine the reasoning behind the data given.
- (d) various comments were noted on the research. Such comments include:

"Your questionnaires have been completed in full without an awful lot of difficulty, but I do feel that the matter will require consideration of certain other facts which do not come to light in the questionnaires."

"As you did not suggest any sampling procedure, I have taken the six most recently completed contracts with a contract value in excess of £100 000".

"You have stressed that you are basing your data on the original contract value but I would have thought the final value to be more appropriate."

It was decided, therefore, that before the survey proper be attempted, certain amendments had to be made to both the questionnaire and the letter. The following changes were incorporated:

- (i) all parts of the form requiring answers were to be given a question number. In this way it was hoped that the 'name and address' section would be completed.
- (ii) an additional question should be asked to establish the cause of delay, if any.
- (iii) the letter should be more precise in terms of the research intentions.

The Survey Proper

The final questionnaire (Figure 4) and accompanying letter (Figure 5) were produced, account having been taken of the points raised above. It was decided again to have a mail shot to quan tity surveying practices selected regionally, at random, from the RICS Year Book. It was expected that there would be a similar rate of return.

One thousand questionnaires were mailed within one month. As in the pilot survey, five questionnaires were sent to each practice. The rate of reply was initially good, leading to an expected rate of return in the region of 80%, but this unfortunately rapidly tailed off. A reminder letter (Figure 6) was sent to those practices who had not replied after two months.

After a period of four months, 212 completed questionnaires had been returned. This was disappointing following the successful pilot survey, but at 21% the rate of return was more than could be expected from a postal survey. It was decided that this number of questionnaires provided sufficient data to commence the analysis. Any late returned questionnaires could easily be incorporated into the analysis. In the event no further questionnaires were received.

<u>Title of Research: THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME AND</u> <u>COST FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.</u>

PLEASE SUPPLY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS AS INDICATED (Please write in block capitals or use a typewriter).

-

1.	Name of Office: Address :	•••	• • • • • •
	Date :	• • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	TYPE OF PROJECT (not the name).	2.	ResidentialH CommercialC IndustrialI EducationalE RecreationalR Other(please state)
3.	CONTRACT VALUE (as at start of contract - minimum value £100,000)	3.	£
4.	ORIGINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	4.	weeks/months
5.	FINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	5.	weeks/months
6.	ADDITIONAL WORK AUTHORISED WITH EXTRA TIME AND VALUE.	6.	weeks/months £
7.	SUGGESTED CAUSE OF DELAY. ( If applicable)	7.	Inclement weatherIW Delay in drawing issue.D BankruptcyB StrikesS Labour/materials shortageLM Other
8.	DATE WORK COMMENCED ON SITE.	8.	•••/••/•••
9.	BASE DATE FOR COST DATA.	9.	•••/••••
10.	LOCATION.	10.	town/city
11.	FORM OF CONTRACT USED.(eg JCT 80 Private with Quantities)	11.	State exact form used
12.	CLIENT BODY.	12.	PrivatePr DeveloperDe Local AuthorityLA Central GovernmentCG Other
13.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: indicate the number of units, any abnormal inclusions and/or exclusions etc.	13.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Figure 4.: Questionnaire Format Used in the Survey Study.

INM/RL1/PQS 517 3rd February 1983

Dear

As you are no doubt aware from recent articles in the quantity surveying press, the ultimate cost of the project is the all important figure that the client wishes to know. One major factor contributing to increased costs during the running of the contract, is an inaccurate estimation of the contract period. I am writing to you today to seek your support in a research project that I am undertaking to study the inter-relationship of time and cost for construction projects.

Briefly, I am trying to establish the relationship between time, in terms of contract period, and cost, this being the contract value, taking into account any contributory factors that become apparent. From the information received, a statistical model will be formulated to accurately predict the contract period using the estimated contract value. Ultimately, it is hoped that this model will form the basis of a piece of software to be used on micro-computers which are becoming more common in Quantity Surveying offices.

Could I therefore ask you if you could spare the time to complete the five questionnaires enclosed. Once completed, I would like them to be returned to me at the above address. I would stress that I do <u>NOT</u> wish to know the actual project name or that of the Main Contractor. This does not aid me and will only serve to breach the confidentiality between the client and the quantity surveyor.

I hope that you are able to help, but should you wish to discuss the matter further before returning the forms, then I would be pleased to hear from you. I would point out that the information will of course be kept in the strictest confidence. You will be entitled to a copy of the report, when published, and you will be notified of the sale of any anticipated software. I should be most grateful to have the completed forms as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

I.N. MEHRTENS B.Sc, ARICS. Senior Lecturer in Quantity Surveying

Figure 5.: The Accompanying Letter to the Questionnaires.

INM/RL2/PQS 517 5th April 1983

Dear

You may recollect that I wrote to you at the beginning of the year with a request for help on a research project that I am undertaking at Thames Polytechnic into the interrelationship between time and cost for construction projects. The request was for the completion of five questionnaires.

Looking at the responses to my request, I have noticed that I have not, as yet, received any reply from your practice. I realise that you are obviously very busy and that time is of a premium in any practice, but as I am sure you will appreciate, the success of this study depends entirely on the willingness and participation of the profession. I would stress again, that we do NOT wish to know any names; this information will not help us in our research and will only serve to breach the confidentiality between the contractor and the quantity surveyor.

Briefly, to remind you of the purposes and eventual aims of my work, I am trying to establish the relationship between time, in terms of contract period, and cost, this being the contract value, taking into account any contributory factors that become apparent. From the information received, it is anticipated that a statistical model will be formulated to accurately predict the contract period using the estimated contract value. Ultimately, it is hoped that this model will be the basis of a piece of software to be used on micro-computers which are becoming more common in quanitity surveying practices.

Could I therefore please ask for your assistance and hope that you find the time to complete the five questionnaires enclosed. Should you wish to discuss the matter further before returning the forms, then I would be pleased to hear from you. It ought to be pointed out that the information you will give will of course be kept in the strictest confidence. You will be entitled to a copy of the report, when published, and you will ne notified of the availability of any anticipated software.

I should be most grateful to have your completed forms as soon as possible, a pre-paid envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Yours sincerely,

I.N.Mehrtens B.Sc ARICS. Senior Lecturer in Quantity Surveying.

Figure 6.: The Follow Up Reminder Letter.

Upon initial inspection of the questionnaires, it appeared that a wide range of building types had been submitted, so it ws decided that it would be advantageous at this stage to categorise the data into broad functional areas. A range of categorisations are available such as the CI/SfB. It was decided to adopt a simple functional system that could easily be identified and categorised without requiring any interpretation. The categories chosen were as follows:

- H : housing or any other domestic dwelling
- C : commercial properties
- I : industrial units
- E : educational buildings
- R : recreational buildings
- M : medical centres
- T : transport buildings
- S : sundry any other buildings that could not be categorised above.

The number of projects returned and allocated to the categories above are as given in Figure 7 below:

E Idal = 212 projects



Figure 7 : Type of Project

Number of Projects

It can be seen from Figure 7 that there was a wide range in the numbers of projects returned within each of the categories from T (transport) at 3 (1.5%) to H (housing) at 81 (38%). This range is much as could be expected from a random survey.

## Multiple regression analysis

The aim of this reasearch is to be able to predict time using the estimated cost as the basis for that calculation. If the relationship was that simple, there would be no deviation from the stated contract period. Research has shown that this is not the case, suggesting that this simple relationship is not valid. Bromilow (1969) found that there was a linear relationship between time and cost but that this was subject to a constant describing the general level of time performance.

Multiple regression is a technique used successfully to establish interrelationships among large numbers of variables in a single set of previously undigested data. The advantage of multiple regression is that it shows both the combined effects of a set of independent variables and the separate effects of each independent variable.

Multiple regression assumes that the effects of the independent variables are linear: that is the effect of a unit difference in an

independent variable is the same at all points in the range of the variable. In order to measure the extent, or strength, or the linear relationship, the correlation coefficient can be calculated.

If r = +1 (-1) then there is complete positive (or negative) linear correlation. If r=0 then there is no linear correlation. In general terms the nearer the value of r is to +1 or -1, then the stronger is the linear relationship.

A multiple linear regression model is adopted for the analysis of the relationship between the duration of time for completing the project as the response variable and those variables affecting the response as the regressors. If we denote the response variable by Y and the regressors as X1, X2,.... Xk then the model can be written as:

 $Y = B1 + B1X1 + B2X2 + \dots + BkXk + E$ 

where E is assumed to be an independent random error having a normal distribution with zero mean and some constant variance. The B's are constants whose values are estimated by the method of least squares. The least squares estimates of the B's are determined on the basis of the criterion that these estimates make the sum of squares of the error term E a minimum.

With so many variables in the equation, the choice of regression equation became significant. It had been estimated that the questionnaires would produce at least ten variables, each of which could significantly affect the time factor.

The choice of selecting the best regression equation is therefore critical to the success of the analysis. Two opposed criteria are usually involved in this selection process:

- (a) to make the equation useful for predictive purposes, it is desirable to use as many variables as possible so that reliable values can be determined.
- (b) because of the methods involved in obtaining information on a large number of variables and subsequently monitoring them, it is desirable to include as few variables as possible in the equation.

The compromise between these two extremes is what is usually called 'selecting the best regression equation'. There is no unique procedure for doing this and personal judgement plays a large part in the selection process.

The following procedures were examined:

(1) Backward Elimination Procedure

This me thod attempts to permit the examination of only the "best" regression containing a certain number of variables. The basic steps are as follows:

- (a) a regression equation containing all the variables is computed.
- (b) the partial F-test value is calculated for every variable as though it were the last variable to enter the equation.
- (c) the lowest partial F-test value (F1) is compared with a preselected percentage point (F0).
- (i) If Fl < FO, then that variable is removed from consideration and the regression equation is recomputed in the remaining variables.
- (ii) If Fl > FO, then the regression equation calculated is adopted.

The previous method begins with the largest regression,

using all variables and subsequently reduces the number of variables in the equation until a satisfactory decision is reached. The forward selection procedure is an attempt to achieve a similar conclusion working from the opposite direction.

The order of insertion of the variables is determined by using the partial correlation coefficient as a measure of the importance of variables not yet in the equation. As soon as the partial F-value related to the most recently entered variable becomes non-significant, the process is terminated.

### (3) Stepwise Regression Procedure

This is a combination of the backward and forward procedures. The improvements made involve the re-examination at every stage of the regression of the variables incorporated into the model at previous stages.

A variable which may have been the best single variable to enter at an early stage may, at a later stage, be superfluous because of its relationships with other variables now in the equation. Any variable which provides a non-significant contribution is removed from the model. This process is continued until no more variables will be admitted to the equation and no more are rejected.

Examining the three available procedures it is clear that for this research the stepwise regression procedure will provide the best fit solution. The characteristic considered most important is that of re-examining all variables for significance at every step, a feature that does not exist in either of the other procedures. For this reason it was decided to apply the stepwise regression procedure to the data collected. The results contained in chapters five and six are those produced using this facility within the computer programme Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). This package is a set of programmes that enables a variety of statistical analyses to be made quickly and accurately.

The questionnaires allowed for the full range of project types in that none were specifically excluded. As some project category groupings had relatively few returns, and with so many variables in the

equation, it was necessary to combine some groups to create the files for use in the SPSS regression analysis. At this stage there was no evidence to suggest that each project type would react differently. If the results of the grouped files suggested that they did, then it would be necessary to separate the types again and re-examine the groupings. The files created are as follows:

1.	Residential	38%
2.	Commerical	25%
3.	Remainder	37%
4.	All combined	100%

The description and analysis of data is provided in Chapter Five and where it will be seen that it was not necessary to re-examine the groups as there was a large degree of commonality in the results. CHAPTER FIVE

# TIME PREDICTION - AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH
#### DESCRIPTION OF DATA

Introduction

An analysis of the questionnaires shows that there are a number of variables that were required to be included in the regression. It is the purpose of this research to show, through the regression analysis, which if any, of the variables identified affect the time/cost relationship and to what extent. It was realised in preparing these variables for inclusion in the regression annalysis that while some were quantitative, others were qualitative (indicated below by \*). Where the variable is quantitative, no problem exists in that the value label attached will be the quantity recorded. The same theory cannot be applied to the qualitative variables. It was decided to adopt a binary coding with 0 indicating a category of the variable not being present and 1 indicating the category being present. The following variables were identified from the questionnaires and labelled ready for inclusion in the stepwise regression package within the SPSS programme.

Final Contract Period	FCP
Type of Work	TOW *
Client Body	CLIENT *
Form of Contract	FOC *
Type of Contract	TOC *
Geographical Location	LOCTN *
Date Work Started	DWS *
Adjusted Original Contract Value	AOCV
Adjusted Additional Contract Value	AACV
Causes of Delay	ABCDE*

FINAL CONTRACT PERIOD (FCP)

The FCP is represented numerically in weeks. This is not the original contract period as stated in the contract documentation, but is the actual time that the contract took to complete. The value labels attached are the number of weeks taken for the contract to be completed. (C1)

TYPE OF WORK (TOW)

Here it is intended to indicate whether the project is new work or refurbishment of an existing property. Within the industry, it is believed that refurbishment work takes longer to complete than anticipated. The value labels attached are as follows:

0 = New work

1 = Refurbishment

# CLIENT BODY (CLIENT)

Here an attempt is being made to classify the client into the broad terminology of commercial or quasi/non-commercial. This will give an indication of profit making motivation and may have some relationship to the time taken for construction. The value labels attached are as follows:

C3....C7  $0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 = Private$   $1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 = Developer$   $0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 = Local Authority$   $0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0 = Central Government$   $0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0 = Housing Association$  $0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 = Other$  With a wide range of standard forms of contract available, it is anticipated that this might have an influence on the time/cost relationship. The reasons why there are so many forms of contract available are that they are all designed to meet particular contractual requirements and it has been shown that the wrong choice of contract can have a detrimental effect on client time. The value labels attached are as follows:

C8.....C15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 = LA Edition with quantities 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 = LA Edition without quantities 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = Private Edition with quantities 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 = Private Edition without quantities 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 = Fixed Fee 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 = Fluctuating Fee 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 = Management Design and Build 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 = GC/Works/1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 = Other

TYPE OF CONTRACT (TOC)

It is thought that depending upon the way in which increased costs are recovered, there may be an incentive to complete early or to delay. The value labels attached are as follows:

C16

0 = Fixed costs

1 = Fluctuating costs

#### GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION (LOCTN)

An attempt is being made here to determine whether a pattern emerges for any particular region of the UK. Depressed regions, where work is not readily available, may harbour greater incentives to complete projects 'on time', with the hope that more work may follow. The value labels attached are as follows:

C17.....C28

DATE WORK STARTED (DWS)

The seasonal effect of building is well documented. The date work starts on site is categorised here into half years:

C29

1 = Summer season (April - September)

2 = Winter season (October - March)

ADJUSTED ORIGINAL CONTRACT VALUE (AOCV)

The original contract value is the agreed value at the time of signing the contract. Upon examination of the questionnaires, it appeared that all analysed contract values fell within the range of £100 000 -£4 000 000. To analyse the values, it is necessary to bring all cost to a common base using indices. It was decided to use the BCIS Tender Price Index adjusted to the 4thQ 1977. The adjusted date is irrelevant in that the actual adjusted cost is not important - it is the way in which the cost reacts to the variables being applied. The indices used are given below.

Quarte	r	Tender Price Index
1974	i	100
	ii	100
	iii	99
	iv	100
1975	i	105
	ii	103
	iii	105
	iv	105
1976	i	111
	ii	109
	iii	113
	iv	116
1977	i	120
	ii	130
	iii	133
	iv	129

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1978	i	137
	ii	146
	iii	154
	iv	160
1979	i	172
	ii	179
	iii	199
	iv	212
1980	i	214
	ii	226
	iii	227
	iv	214

The cost of a building is also affected by its location. In bringing all costs to a common base, it is recognised that some factor must be applied to take account of the variance due to location. Once again it was decided to use the BCIS and in particular the Location factors as published. The following location factors are based on a national average = 1.00 and are derived upon analysis of all the tender prices calculated over the period 1975 - 1980. (See Figure 8.)





Northern	0.99
Yorkshire & Humberside	0.93
East Midlands	0.94
East Anglia	0.92
South East	1.07
London	1.07
Southern Counties	1.07
South West	0.94
West Midlands	0.92
North West	1.03
Wales	1.02
Scotland	0.99

The AOCV therefore takes account of both the time difference and the location. The value labels attached are the actual figures as calculated. (C30)

## ADJUSTED ADDITIONAL CONTRACT VALUE (AACV)

It was realised that in many projects, the client authorises additional spending on the contract. This extra spending often results in an additional time requirement. As with the original contract value, adjustments for time and location also had to be made. The value labels attached are the actual figures as calculated. (C31)

#### CAUSES OF DELAY (A B C D E )

It has been suggested that many contracts are subject to delays. The questionnaire attempts to identify the causes of these delays and to reconcile the discrepancy between original and final contract periods. The value labels attached are as follows:

(C32..C35) 0 0 0 0 = Inclement weather 1 0 0 0 = Delay in drawing issue 0 1 0 0 = Bankruptcy 0 0 1 0 = Strikes 0 0 0 1 = Labour/Material shortages

The questionnaires allowed for the full range of project types in that none were specifically excluded. There seemed no evidence to suggest that they would react to the analysis in differing ways. It was decided to categorise into project types initially to identify the category of data. The distribution is as follows:

Housing 81 54 Commerical Industrial 25 Educational 10 Recreational 14 15 Medical 3 Transport Sundry 10 212 TOTAL

As a number of the project types have very small amounts of data it was decided to cre ate four files based purely on a random numerical assessment. The files created are as follows:

- 1. Residential 81 (38%)
- 2. Commercial 54 (26%)
- 3. Remainder 77 (36%)
- 4. All combined 212 (100%)

Using the SPSS package, the data was input within the confines of the pre-established variable labels identified earlier in this chapter. The following, Figures 9,10 and 11, are copies of the completed questionnaires for the Transport category which form the basis for the input data for File 3 (Remainder). The names and addresses have been omitted from the copies to maintain the confidentiality promised to contributors of data for this research.

# <u>Title of Research: THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME AND</u> <u>COST FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.</u>

PLEASE SUPPLY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS AS INDICATED (Please write in block capitals or use a typewriter).

1.	Name of Office:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • •
	Address :			
		PROJECT 1.	· · · · · · · · · ·	• • • •
	Date :	•••••••	•••••	• • • •
2.	TYPE OF PROJECT	(not the name).	2.	ResidentialH CommercialC IndustrialI EducationalE RecreationalR Other(please state) TRANSPORT
3.	CONTRACT VALUE contract - minin	(as at start of mum value £100,00	3.	£297 709
4.	ORIGINAL CONTRA	CT PERIOD.	4.	.20weeks/months
5.	FINAL CONTRACT	PERIOD.	5.	$.40\frac{1}{2}$ weeks/months
6.	ADDITIONAL WORK EXTRA TIME AND	AUTHORISED WITH VALUE.	6.	7½weeks/months £34 828.
7.	SUGGESTED CAUSE ( If applicabl	OF DELAY. e)	7.	Inclement weatherIW Delay in drawing issue.D BankruptcyB StrikesS Labour/materials shortageLM Other
8.	DATE WORK COMMEN	NCED ON SITE.	8.	.15/.1/.79.
9.	BASE DATE FOR CO	DST DATA.	9.	NOV/.78.
10.	LOCATION.		10	
11.	FORM OF CONTRAC Private with Qua	「USED.(eg JCT 80 antities)	11	.State exact form used JCT 63 LA with Quants
12.	CLIENT BODY.		12	PrivatePr DeveloperDe Local AuthorityLA Central GovernmentCG Other
13.	BRIEF DESCRIPTIC indicate the nun abnormal inclusi exclusions etc.	N OF PROJECT: nber of units,any ons and/or	13	Passenger & staff accomm at 5 No railway stations (stations kept in operation throughout)

# <u>Title of Research: THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME AND COST FOR</u> <u>CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.</u>

PLEASE SUPPLY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS AS INDICATED (Please write in block capitals or use a typewriter).

1.	Name of Office:	•••••
	Address :	• • • • • • • •
	PROJECT 2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Date :	•••••
2.	TYPE OF PROJECT (not the name).	2. ResidentialH CommercialC IndustrialI EducationalE RecreationalR Other(please state)
3.	CONTRACT VALUE (as at start of contract - minimum value £100,000)	3. £9 048 686.
4.	ORIGINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	4 25 weeks/months
5.	FINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	5. $\dots$ 27. $\dots$ weeks/months
6.	ADDITIONAL WORK AUTHORISED WITH EXTRA TIME AND VALUE.	62
7.	SUGGESTED CAUSE OF DELAY. ( If applicable)	7. Inclement weatherIW Delay in drawing issue.D BankruptcyB StrikesS Labour/materials shortageLM Other
8.	DATE WORK COMMENCED ON SITE.	81./.6/.80.
9.	BASE DATE FOR COST DATA.	9. MAR/.80.
10.	LOCATION.	<pre>10.ROTHERHAMtown/cityS.Yorkscounty</pre>
11.	FORM OF CONTRACT USED.(eg JCT 80 Private with Quantities)	<pre>11.State exact form used JCT 63 LA with Qaunts</pre>
12.0	CLIENT BODY.	12.PrivatePr DeveloperDe Local AuthorityLA Central GovernmentCG Other
13.E i a	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: indicate the number of units, any abnormal inclusions and/or exclusions etc.	13.Parking for 180 buses & workshops, admin and ancillicary buildings

# Title of Research: THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME AND COST FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

PLEASE SUPPLY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS block capitals or use a typewriter).	AS INDICATED (Please write in
1. Name of Office: Address :	
Date :	
2. TYPE OF PROJECT (not the name).	2. Residential
3. CONTRACT VALUE (as at start of contract - minimum value £100,000)	3. £226 142
4. ORIGINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	46
5. FINAL CONTRACT PERIOD.	57
6. ADDITIONAL WORK AUTHORISED WITH EXTRA TIME AND VALUE.	6NILweeks/months £
7. SUGGESTED CAUSE OF DELAY. ( If applicable)	7. Inclement weatherIW Delay in drawing issue.D BankruptcyB StrikesS Labour/materials shortageLM Other
8. DATE WORK COMMENCED ON SITE.	815/.9/.80.
9. BASE DATE FOR COST DATA.	9/FIXED PRICE
10.LOCATION.	10.BIRMINGHAMtown/city
<pre>11.FORM OF CONTRACT USED.(eg JCT 80     Private with Quantities)</pre>	ll.State exact form used JCT 63 LA with Quants
12.CLIENT BODY.	12.PrivatePr DeveloperDe Local AuthorityLA Central GovernmentCG Other
13.BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: indicate the number of units, any abnormal inclusions and/or exclusions etc.	13.Alteration and completion of warehouses to form vehicle maintenance garage

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA

### Introduction

Initially the regression was perfomed on three sets of data, Files 1, 2 & 3 (Residential, Commerical and Remainder respectively). The output from these three files was then analysed to determine any commonality of findings. As will become apparent later in this chapter, there being some apparent degree of commonality, it was decided to perform the regression analysis on File 4, All Combined. the output from this file then formed the basis for determining the regression equation and identifying the significant variables affecting the prediction of time. The output is presented in Appendix A to this thesis.

The data presented here shows for each regression analysis performed, the significant variables in the order in which they appear with their relative values. Beyond the step presented, no further variables were found to be statistically significant. The following is a list of the variables as presented in the regression together with their definitions for ease of reference. Amplification of these can be found in the first part of this chapter, Description of Data.

Variable	Definition	Abbreviation
C1	Final Contract Period	FCP
~C2	Type of Work	TOW
C3 – C7	Client Body	CLIENT
C8 - C15	Form of Contract	FOC
C16	Type of Contract	TOC
C17 - C28	Location	LOCTN
C29	Date Work Started	DWS
C30	Adjusted Original	
	Contract Value	AOCV
C31	Adjusted Additional	
	Contract Value	AACV
C32 - C35	Causes of Delay	ABCD

Using the SPSS programme, a stepwise regression analysis was performed on the data within each defined category. In all cases the dependent variable Cl was the final contract period (FCP) as it is intended to indicate which variables are statistically significant in predicting time. The output from the regression indicates the combined effects of a set of independent variables C2 - C35.

## Interpreting the regression output

Multiple linear regression extends bivariate regression by incorporating multiple independent variables. The model assumes that there is a normal distribution of the dependent variable (C1) for every combination of the values of the independent variables (C2 to C35) in the model. For example, with time (FCP) as the dependent variable and adjusted original contract value (AOCV) and date work started (DWS) as the independent variables, it is assumed that for every combination of AOCV and DWS there is a normal distribution of FCP and that, though the means of these distributions may differ, they all have the same variance.

One of the first steps in developing an equation with several independent variables, is to calculate a correlation matrix of all variables. The following is an extract from the matrix produced for File 1, Residential. The full matrix can be seen in Appendix A with the SPSS output.

	C29	C30
	(DWS)	(AOCV)
C1	-0.04666	0.72965
C24	-0.03415	-0.08067
C25	-0.04464	-0.03997
C26	0.23583	-0.08672
C27	-0.24268	-0.06709
C28	0.01359	0.00318
C29	1.00000	-0.10451
C30	-0.10451	1.00000
C31	-0.05123	0.57813

The matrix shows the correlations between the dependent variable and the indepent variables and also the correlations between the indepent variables themselves. The correlation coefficients indicate the strength of the linear relationship. The largest value possible is +1 or -1 which occurs when the pointsfall exactly on a line. A value of 0 indicates no linear relationship.

For multiple regression it is possible to assign relative importance to each independent variable. For example, it may be desirable to know whether AOCV is more influential than DWS in predicting FCP. There are two possible answers depending upon which one of the following questions is asked.

1. How important are AOCV and DWS when each of them alone is used to predict FCP?

2. How important are AOCV and DWS when, along with other independent variables in the regression equation, they are used to predict FCP?

The first question is answered by looking at the correlation coefficients between FCP and the independent variable. The larger the coefficient is in absolute value, the stronger the linear association. From the matrix above, AOCV correlates more highly with FCP than does DWS (0.72965 and -0.04666 respectively). Thus you would assign more importance to AOCV than to DWS as a predictor to FCP.

The answer to the second question is more complicated. When individual independent variables are correlated among themselves, the unique contribution is difficult to assess. Any statement about an independent variable is contingent upon the other variables in the equation. For example, the regression coefficient B for AOCV is 0.000033 when it is the sole independent variable in the equation, compared with 0.000044 when the other independent variables enter the equation.

For each analysis performed a variety of statistical data are produced. The following is a guide to interpreting the output.

Multiple r: the correlation between the dependent variable and the entire set of independent variables. The nearer the value to +1 or -1 the stronger is the linear relationship The multiple r is the multivariate counterpart to the simple correlation r.

r square: the proportion of variance in the dependent variable associated with the independent variables. This proportion is a good indicator of the explanatory power of the regression model. The closer r squared is to +1, the stronger the assumed positive relationship of an r squared of 0.9946 indicates that about 99% of the variation in the estimate is explained by the variables in the model.

B: the regression coefficient which measures the rate of change in the dependent variable Cl per unit change in the independent variable C2 to C35.

SE B: the standard error of the regression coefficient B.

F-Value: the value of the F-test.

Residential

Number of cases	81
Regression	Variables Cl to C35
	Regression = C1 with C2 to C35

The regression ceased to produce any new significant variables after step 6. The variables identified are as follows:

Multiple r	= 0.84939
r square	= 0.72146
Sig. F-value	= 4.08

Variable	В	SE • B	<b>F-Value</b>
C30	0.4142304E-04	0.00000	112.785
C19	-65.16674	17.95783	13.169
C16	25.28013	7.42620	11.588
C25	21.36383	6.60377	10.466
C33	12.43794	4.74802	6.862
C28	-14.21492	6.76968	4.409

Constant 31.11160

C30	AOCV
C19	LOCTN (East Anglia)
C16	TOC
C25	LOCTN (West Midlands)
C33	DELAY (Bankcruptcy)
C28	LOCTN (Scotland)

Commerical

Number of cases	54
Regression	Variables C1 to C35
	Regression = Cl with C2 to C35

The regression ceased to produce any new significant variables after step 4. The variables identified are as follows:

Multiple r = 0.91984 r squared = 0.84610 Sig F-Value = 4.08

Variable	В	SE • B	F-Value
	وہ میں بند کہ بند ہے۔ میں جی سے سے بند میں ہے جو میں جی ہیں ہے۔ سے بی میں بند ہے۔	این هم افاد هم برای برای بای افاد مدر این هو اور اور اور برای برای اور برای اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور او	
C31	0.2177883E-04	0.00000	50.117
C30	0.9080989E-05	0.00000	36.458
C33	19.88923	5.66136	12.342
C28	-17.94202	8.14052	4.858

Constant 41.47678

C31	AACV	
C30	AOCV	
C33	DELAY	(Bankruptcy)
C28	LOCTN	(Scotland)

Remainder

Number of cases	77
Regression	Variables Cl to C35
	Regreession = C1 with C2 to C35

The regression ceased to produce any new significant variables after step 9.

The variables identified are as follows:

Multiple r = 0.85678 r square = 0.73408 Sig F-Value = 4.08

Variable	В	SE.B	F-Value
C30	0.1568047E-04	0.00000	95.915
C33	26.421204	6.27862	17.708
C14	73.03123	13.76409	28.153

C4	33.04466	9.05469	13.319
C16	13.14206	6.17692	4.527
C29	13.53457	5.65839	5.713
C18	23.80272	11.47206	4.305
C26	13.29007	6.08866	4.764
C9	18.47974	9.00584	4.211

Constant -19.52984

C30	AOCV
C33	DELAY (Bankruptcy)
C14	FOC (GC/Wks/1)
<b>C</b> 4	CLIENT (Local Authority)
C16	TOC
C29	DWS
C18	LOCTN (East Midlands)
C26	LOCTN (North West)
C9	FOC (JCT 63 Private Edition with Quantities)

All combined

Number of cases	212
Regression	Variables Cl to C35
	Regression = C1 with C2 to C35
The regression cease	ed to produce any new significant variables after
step 9. The variabl	es identified are as follows:
Multiple r =	0.79287
r square =	0.62865
Sig F-Value =	3.84

Variable	В	SE.B	F-Value
	الم حي حي حي الي حي الي حي الي حي حي الي أن الي الي الي حي الي الله أله الله الله الي الي حي الله الي حي الي ا	ور آن از	الله الله الله الله خدر بدور بين اليوريين بين حير و

C30	0.1350130E-04	0.00000	100.065
C33	19.79271	3.93187	25.340
C16	17.69783	4.53627	15.221
C4	32.88517	6.90145	22.705
C6	24.03747	5.54860	18.768
C31	0.1016660E-04	0.00000	15.037
C14	50.83213	12.42133	16.747
C35	17.68011	8.29145	4.547
С9	13.90079	6.89980	4.059
Constant	10.17404		

C30	AOCV
C33	DELAY (Bankruptcy)
C16	TOC
C4	CLIENT (Local Authority)
C6	CLIENT (Housing Association)
C31	AACV
C14	FOC (GC/ Wks/1)
C35	DELAY (Labour/materials shortage)
С9	FOC (JCT 63 LA Edition with Quantities)

The multiple regression equations obtained from the previous three analyses suggest several findings.

	AOCV	LOCTN	DWS	AACV	FOC	CLIENT	DELAY	TOC
Residential	X	X					X	X
Commerical	X	X		X			X	
Remainder	x	х	X		X	X	X	X

There is an apparent commonality in the selection of the significant variables by the regression analysis. In every case it appears that AOCV, LOCTN and DEL AY are significant. It was therefore decided to look at the output from the All Combined file. The findings are as follows:

	AOCV	LOCTN	DWS	AACV	FOC	CLIENT	DELAY	TOC
Residential	x	X					X	X
Commercial	x	х		х			x	
Remainder	X	X	X		Х	X	X	X
A11	X		X	х	х	x	X	х

The selection of the variables to predict time has, to some extent, been arbitrary. It is unlikely that all relevant variables have been identified and measured. Doubtless some good variables have been excluded, while some of those included may not be very good predictors. This is not unusual; it is necessary to build the model from the available data as voluminous or scant as they may be.

As there was a degree of commonality of results it was decided to use the All Combined file to calculate the regression equation for predicting time. This file contains the largest amount of data available and was therefore considered to be most reliable. From the output, it appears that AOCV and DELAY are the most influential predictors of time with LOCTN and TOC being the next best predictors.

From the All Combined output we can use the following regression equation for the purposes of predicting time:

Time (in weeks)	=	10.17 + [0.0000135013 C30]
		+ [19.79 C33] + [17.70 C16]
		+ [32.89 C4] + [24.04 C6]
		+ [0.00001017 C31] + [50.83 C14]
		+ [17.68 C35] = [13.90 C9]

- C30 = AOCV [Value adjusted for location to 4thQ 1977]
- C33 = DELAY [Bankruptcy]
- C16 = TOC [Fluctuating costs]
- C4 = CLIENT [Local Authority]
- C6 = CLIENT [Housing Association]
- C31 = AACV [Value adjusted for location to 4thQ 1977]
- C14 = FOC [GC/Wks/1]
- C35 = DELAY [Labour/Materials shortage]
- C9 = FOC [JCT Local Authority Ed with quantities]

This means that applying the criteria listed above in terms of the variables, it is possible to predict the time required for a project in weeks from start on site to practical completion.

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CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

#### CHAPTER SIX

#### CONCLUSION

The time taken for construction is a much maligned element of the total project. It has been seen through this research and other relevant studies that the predicted time is frequently exceeded. To date, the industry has had no scientific method of making that time prediction, moreover it is often left to the judgement of a professional quantity surveyor. This contrasts with the often very sophisticated models for controlling time when the project is actually under construction. Clearly to accurately control an inaccurately predicted time value makes nonsense of the control system. In order to provide better and more effective time and cost control it is imperative that a more accurate system for predicting time is devised. This research set out to identify those factors affecting the time/cost relationship and attempts to prepare a model whereby the time for construction can be accurately predicted.

The results are promising: this research has indicated that a number of factors are significant in predicting time and demonstrates that it is possible to quantify the effects thus producing a more accurate assessment of the time element. From the output detailed in Chapter Five, the regression performed on all the data (File 4 : All Combined), identified nine significant variables. These are:

AOCV	:	Adjusted original contract value
DELAY	:	Bankruptcy
TOC	:	Fixed or fluctuating contract
CLIENT	•	Local Authority
CLIENT	:	Housing Association
AACV	:	Adjusted additional contract value
FOC	:	GC/Wks/1 form
DELAY	:	Labour/materials shortage
FOC	:	JCT 63 LA Edition with quantities form

These factors then are all proven to have a significant effect on time and should be allowed for in any predictive calculation. The following is an interpretation of the possible reasons why those variables should be significant.

### AOCV

The cost of the project, as submitted by the successful tenderer, should clearly represent the size, complexity, quality and function of the building. It has been demonstrated through the regression analysis that the original contract value is significant in the prediction of the contract period. The accuracy of this prediction must therefore be dependent upon the accuracy of the prediction of the contract value during the design stage.
A single unit price rate method of estimating contract value is by definition limited in that it is attempting to be the panacea for all eventualities. As the design develops, so too should the estimate as the method of calculation becomes more comprehensive. It follows therefore that an accurate estimation of contract value shou ld lead to an accurate prediction of the contract period.

Where the cost is identified as significant in the prediction of time, it follows that the surveyor should be more diligent in the prediction of cost. A poor estimation of cost in the early stages of design may have been the basis of the prediction of time resulting in an underestimation of the contract period, the reality being a higher contract value which may manifest itself in an overrun on the contract period.

Bennett (1982) found that the mean deviation of estimates of cost from tenders ranged from 5.5% to 18% depending upon which method of estimation is adopted. With this apparent deviation, it follows from this research that similar deviation in time may also occur. It has been found through this research that the mean overrun on contract period was 14% which equates with Bennett's research on estimates and tenders.

On the basis of the findings of this research it can be stated that if the profession were more diligent in their assessment of estimated contract value, the estimated time could be made more accurate since cost is a component of the prediction equation.

As we have seen in the previous chapter this component contributes 0.0000135 weeks of the contract period per fl change in cost.

DELAY : Bankruptcy

A bankruptcy during the duration of the contract will, not surprisingly, cause serious delay to the progress of the works. This is not a factor which can be anticipated at the outset not should it be allowed for in the prediction of time. It is the responsibility of the Architect to select a contractor, through whichever means he feels appropriate, who is unlikely to go bankrupt. This is not always possible to do as it is impossible for the Architect to be informed of the internal machinations of the organisation. The best that can be expected is for the risk of bankruptcy to be minimised.

Its identification in this model merely shows the average quantifiable effect a bankruptcy will have should it occur, based on the sample used in this analysis. It is shown that an addition of 19.79 weeks is taken to complete a project when bankruptcy occurs. The figure merely serves as a guide to the building team in the event of bankruptcy.

TOC : Fixed or fluctuating cost contracts

The basis upon which contract costs are reimbursed is clearly important to both the client and the contractor. At tendering stage, the tenderers will be informed through the contract documentation of whether the costs will be fixed for the duration of the contract period (fixed costs) or whether they will be increased in line with inflation (fluctuating costs).

Normally fixed cost contracts are restricted to contract periods of 12 months and under so as to minimise the risk of loss on recovery of costs to the contractor.

This information is important to the tenderer for, if a fixed cost basis is stipulated, then he needs to make allowances in his prices

for any likely increases in costs over the period of the contract. A fluctuating cost contract removes that element of risk for the contractor but leaves the client with an undefined contract value at the start of the contract upon which he may have to arrange finance.

The basis of recovery of costs then may provide for the client an incentive or disincentive to complete the project on time. A fixed cost contract may mean the contractor absorbing costs not allowed for in the tender price should the contract go beyond the stated contract period. As a result, the regression equation makes no addition to contract time for fixed price contracts.

Fluctuating contracts on the other hand, may provide a source of extra income generation. As time progresses and moves further from the base date for prices, the effects of inflation become greater. As a consequence, there could almost be a disincentive to complete on time. A contractually allowable extension of time will not attract any penalties through the contract but may increase the profit made through increased costs. As a result, the regression equation makes an addition of 17.7 weeks to the contract period for fluctuating contracts.

CLIENT : Local Authority or Housing Association

The Wood Report (1975) found that the pressures placed upon the building team by the client have some bearing on the success of the project in terms of contract duration. Clearly then the client body can go some way to ensuring that contracts are completed on time.

This research has identified two particular client bodies whose existence apparently increases the time required for completion of a project. The individual effect of each on the contract period is different:

Local A	uthority	:	+	32.89	weeks
Housing	Association	:	+	24.04	weeks

These two bodies fall within the category of quasi-commerical clients whose overall objective in development terms is one of social commitment and therefore essentially a non-profit making organisation. As a quasi-commercial client, the organisation will yield a return during the course of the development through such activities as rent collection though this return is not expected to be a profit for the organisation and as such all revenue will be returned into the organisation. This social attitude may be the catalyst insofar as adhering rigidly to completion dates - the prime objective is to provide a satisfactory scheme and not to produce a profit.

Both Local Authorities and Housing Associations adopt a non-corporate management strategy. The Bains Report (1972) concluded by believing that local government should adopt a corporate approach in order to ensure that their resources are deployed most effectively and that they become both efficient and effective in their operation. Similarly, Housing Assocaitions are non-profit making often charitable organisations set up on a non-corporate structure to serve the needs of the community at large in terms of the provision of housing.

Clearly this non-corporate structure goes a long way to determining the efficiency of the client organisation and hence its appearance in the regression. The existence of either a Local Authority or a Housing Association client will result in an increased contract period, in relation to any other type of client.

## AACV : Additional Adjusted Contract Value

As with the original adjusted contract value, the cost of the project is a large determining factor in the time allowance for the construction of the project. It is often the case, that after the original contract limit has been set and agreed by the client, additional reequirements are made by the client which inevitably

involve some cost implication. This may occur either before or after the contract has been signed. If it is before the signing of the contract then there is little problem in that the predicted contract period can simply be altered to take account of these additional requirements.

The regression model here indicates that the following addition to the contract period should be made based on the additional contract value:

### Additional Period = 0.0000102 weeks

The problem occurs, as is often the case, when this event takes place after the signing of the contract and during the progress of the works. To some extent the effect is detrimental as this would undoubtedly affect the preset construction programme and to alter it would probably increase the additional time allowance. The allowance indicated above is not intended to apply in this situation though it could be used by the building team as a guide to the likely additional effect.

FOC : GC/WKS/1 Form and JCT 63 LA Edition with quantities

There are a variety of standard forms of contract in use in the construction industry. The choice of a particular form will depend upon the circumstances surrounding the project. The forms are often

more suited to either building or civil engineering, although forms are available that are appropriate to both these sectors of the construction industry. The status of the designer will also affect this choice. Local Authorities and particularly central government departments have devised their own forms of contract. Although the central government form is considerably different, local authorities will often use a version of a form that is also used in the private sector. Another factor affecting the choice of form is the size of the project, since the erection of small works need not embrace the complete conditions necessary on major contracts.

This choice of form of contract has undoubtedly left the industry with something of a dilemma in ensuring that the correct form of contract is chosen for the conditions applying. The Banwell Report (1964) recommended that a single form of contract for the whole of the construction industry was both desirable and practicable. This suggestion has never been acted upon, indeed since the report was made many more forms have been introduced which led to clouding the issue further. Central government departments will most likely continue to use the GC/Wks/l form as will local authorities contunue to use JCT 63 Local Authority Editions (or their most recent updated edition, currently JCT80).

There is some link here with the forms of contract identified by the regression as being significant to the prediction of time and the

client bodies which also affect the time prediction. The forms identified here are both used by quasi-commerical clients and have links with the non-corporate status that they enjoy.

Unlike many other standard forms of contract in use in the UK, these two forms are seldom used by bodies other than local or central government departments.

Clearly the choice of form of contract is important to the issue of satisfactory completion of contracts within the stipulated contract period. Whilst it is not the objective of this research to indicate where and when to use a particular form of contract it is important to know the effect that a particular form of contract may have on the contract period. In this respect two forms of contract were identified by the regression as having a time implication. The effects are as follows:

> GC/Wks/1 form : + 50.83 weeks JCT 63 LA ed : + 13.90 weeks

Having identified the significant factors affecting the prediction of time and attempted to explain their appearance, from the regression performed and detailed in Chapter Five, the following factors should be taken into account in the prediction equation: <u>FOOTNOTE</u>

The variables identified on this page and on page 103 require further explanation. CLIENT : The Housing Association being more specialised should therefore be more efficient thereby attracting a lower time implication. FOC : GC/Wks/l contracts tend to be of much greater value and as a result a larger time implication would be expected. The coefficients represent the number of weeks taking account of the effects of the other variables in the equation.

```
where C30 = AOCV (estimated original cost)
C33 = DELAY (Bankruptcy)
C16 = TOC (0 if fixed contract, 1 if fluctuating costs)
C4 = CLIENT (Local Authority)
C6 = CLIENT (Housing Association)
C31 = AACV (estimated additional cos t)
C14 = FOC (GC/Wks/1)
C35 = DELAY (labour/materials shortage)
C9 = FOC (JCT 63 LA Ed with quantities)
```

Since the delay factors Bankruptcy and Labour/Materials shortage cannot be foreseen at the time of prediction, they can be dropped out of the prediction equation or equivalently C33 and C35 each assumes the value 0.

	CALCULATED (WEEKS)	ORIGINAL (WEEKS)	ACTUAL (WEEKS)
HOUSING			
<u>H4</u>	68	36	82
H17	125	108	152
Н37	57	40	42
Н56	80	91	104
н69	71	65	100
H79	82	72	80
INDUSTRIAL			
II	94	144	87
I15 ·	44	36	29
121	81	39	51
COMMERCIAL			
C21	114	69	82
C29	248	156	289
C36	78	96	120
C44	48	50	54
EDUCATIONAL			
E2	80	56	87
E7	77	56	53
MEDICAL			
M3	77	66	83
RECREATIONAL	100	96	110
KZ	100	50	110
TRANSPORT	46	20	41
11	-0	20	• •
SUNDRY	87	70	72
54 C10	82	74	92
210	94		

What appears to be clear from the testing of the equation is that where an unrealsitic time is stated in the contract documents, this leads to a time well beyond that calculated using the equation. This is in line with the findings of Bromilow (refer Chapter three).

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This research has attempted to look at the problems of predicting the time required for constructon of building projects. The investigations have centred on the factors affecting time and the effects these have had on actual construction periods. The statistical analysis made resulted in a simplistic model for predicting the construction period.

The results from the application of the equation to a random sample of questionnaires on page 109 show the model to be adequate for predicting time. The following are two possible areas for taking the research further, these being:-

- (1) The data collected has all been brought to a common cost base of 4th quarter 1977 for analysis purposes. The results therefore relate to the state of the industry and the economy as it was at that time. It would be interesting to determine whether the model would change for different calendar dates with the ultimate aim of producing a generic model that could be used, regardless of date.
- (2) The model could be further refined with some investigation of how the significant variables inter-relate and whether these variables change with the date.

It is hoped that this initial piece of work is taken further as it is believed that it is possible to make a more accurate assessment of the time taken than it appears currently to be possible to do.

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# SPSS STATISTICAL DATA OUTPUT EXTRACTS

		SPSS FOR ND- DEFAULT SPAC WORKSPACE TRANSPACE LABELSPACE
6 INPUT MEDIUM 7 N OF CASES 8 INPUT FORMAT 9 REGRESSION 10 11 STATISTICS	1 RUN NAME 2 FILE NAME 3 VARIABLE LIST 4 5	500, VERSION M, RELEASE & E ALLOCATION ALLOWS 57344 BYTES 8192 BYTES 32768 BYTES
015K 81 FREEFIELD VARIABLES = C1 TO C35 REGRESSION = C1 WITH C2 TO C35 RESID=0/ ALL	RESIDENTIAL2 STUDY5 C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C14, C15,C16,C17,C18,C19,C20,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25,C26, C27,C28,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33,C34,C35,	5 FOR 81 TRANSFORMATIONS 5 FOR 81 TRANSFORMATIONS 1314 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS 32768 BYTES MEMORY RESIDENT FILE SPACE

\*\*\*\*\* REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 21840 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS \*\*\*\*\*

12 READ INPUT DATA

RESIDENTIAL2	CREATION	NATE = 01/35/001	
VARIABLE	MEAN	STANDARD DEV	CASE
C1	79.3457	32.6394	00
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	.0000	.0000	00
C 4	- 5802	•4966	00
CS	.0000	.0000	00
C6	• 3086	- 4648	00
C7	.0000	• 0 0 0 0	00
C 8	.0494	.2180	00
C9	.4198	- 4966	8
C10	.0000	.0000	8
	.0000	.0000	<b>C</b> 0
	.0000	.0000	00
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C15	.0000	- 0000	× 0
C16	.9136	• 2827	<u>∞</u>
C17	-0247	<b>.</b> 1561	81
C18	.0617	- 2422	8
C19	.0247	-1561	81
C20	.0247	.1561	8
C21	.1852	• 3909	8
0.22	.1111	.3162	81
C23	.0741	.2635	81
C24	.0247	.1561	81
C25	-1111	.3162	8
C26	.1728	.3805	81
C27	.0370	.1900	81
- C28	.0988	-3002	81
C29	1.6049	-4919	8
C30 5	44461.2099	721411_8654	81
C31	33115.0247	91963_4741	81
C32	.2840	<b>.</b> 4537	81
C33	.2593	-4410	81
C34	1481	.3575	81
C35	.0741	.2635	81

PAGE

-C33 C 3 2 C 3 1 .05611 99-00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 -.0433 -.1562 -.0858 -.01948 -.0466 -.1145 -.0786 -.2411 -.0561: -.13052 .3073 1.00000 2 .1960 .09419 .0762 .7296 -0655 -1306 .33920 .00679 - 5905 .0115 .0130 2149 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 -.15200 -.14478 -.1754 -.09730 -.0789 -.0219 -.1078 -.13011 -.07894 -.07894 -.12726 1.00000 .1472 -.13052 2 .1078 .1390 .45939 .0314 .0861 .0436 .0219 .1208 .09648 .05496 .40209 .15259 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 1.00000 G 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 00000-66 00000-66 00000.00 99.00000 .13533 .13533 .08348 -.01769 00000-66 -.0176 -1.00000 99.00000 -.0105 -.0743 -.18707 -.0459 -.1870 -.7855 1.00000 5 .1938 .00550 .2027 -0524 .0454 .0290 .1977 .03434 .0102 .10782 -05611 .0495 **0026** 00000.66 00000-66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000.00 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 00000.00 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000.00 00000-66 1.00000 S 00000 66 1.00000 -.78557 99.00000 -.13011 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 -.15229 -.1511 -.0603 -.01948 -.03611 -.0614 -.1063 -.12817 -.12440 -.08276 -.22119 -.06614 -.1063 3 .0316; .01048 .78557 .1171 .23814 .23814 .02548 .01527 .04800 -01512 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 00000.00 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000.000 99.00000 00000-66 00000.00 00000.00 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 1.00000 2 99.0000 99.0000 99.0000 0000-66 99.0000 99.0000 0000-66 99.0000 99.0000 -.19385 -.1522 -.02405 -.08058 -.03626 -.0584 -.0362 1.00000 --04470 -.10419 -.03626 -.0644 -.03626 **C**8 --07545 -.08058 -.0048 .1938 -.09505 .4593 .47809 .0701 .1092 .09419 .2671 .1531 1.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 0000.66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 -1.00000 -.1078 -.05611 - 1938 -.13533 -.0102 -.00550 .78557 -.0524 -.0454 -.1977 -.0343 -.08348 -.1353 ŝ -.0026 -.0290 -.0495 -.2027 .18707 -01769 -0743 .01057 -04599 .1870 .01769 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 0000-66 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 1.00000 C10 00000-66 99.00000 00000.00 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.00 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-00 9.00000 1.00000 C11 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 0000.00 0000.066 00000.66 00000.00 00000-66 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 1.00000 C12

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00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	.10182	05267	08491	05267	05267	15782	11704	09363	05267
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00000.000	00000.00	00000.00	.16775	.07837	05552	-68697	- 03752	.16389	17286	08658	08067
00000.66	00000-66	00000-66	.10940	01204	08069	.01235	05765	.41119	08619	10086	05691
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08179 05547	-03315	07106	06709	24268	06492	1.00000	08965	06934	03120	05547	06934	09349	03120	03120	05030	03120	17234	00000.66	00000.66	00000-66	00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	03434	- 04470	00000 66	.01048	00000.66	.03434	00000.66	- 09730	07867	C27
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12412 .18306	.00132	.57813	1.00000	10451	.00318	06709	08672	03997	08067	08658	17286	<b>.</b> 16389	03752	-68697	05552	.07837	.16775	00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	00000 66	00000.00	00000.00	- 04549	02405	00000.66	03611	99.00000	04549	00000.66	08612	- 72965	C30
02101 00185	.09458	1.00000	.57813	05123	01797	07106	01927	09837	05691	10086	08619	.41119	05765	01235	08069	01204	.10940	00000.66	00000 66	00000 66	00000.66	00000 66	00000 00	05247	.26714	00000 66	08276	99.00000	.05247	00000.66	13905	- 59052	C31
26261 17811	37255	.08309	08745	05117	02493	12350	07062	04840	-07624	.13552	04840	01827	10020	.07624	04775	.07624	.09624	00000.09	00000 66	00000 66	00000.66	00000.66	00000.00	20273	.10921	00000.66	12440	99.00000	.20273	00000.66	.03141	-00679	C 3 2
24672 16733	1.00000	.09458	.00132	04055	00699	.03315	.32562	20917	09413	16733	.05976	.00806	.08741	09413	.08238	09413	.18196	00000.000	00000 66	00000.66	00000 66	00000.00	00000 99	.01057	00482	00000.66	.03162	99.00000	01057	99.00000	- 15200	-19606	C 3 3
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DEPENDENT VARIABLE C1				אבטאבסס	ION LIJI I
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3 C16					
MULTIPLE R .80127 R SQUARE .64203 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .62809 STANDARD ERROR 19.90503 RESIDUAL	DF 3. 77.	SUM OF SQUARES 54718.11905 30508.20194	MEAN S( 18239.3 396.2	0UARE 57302 21041	ŕ 46.03456
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	C35	-12472 -12472	.20075	•92746	3.192

RESIDENTIAL2 FILE STUDY5 (CREATION DA * * * * * * * * * * *	TE = 04/2 * * * *	* * * * M U L	TIPLE REO	RESSI	04/25/88	PAGE 1	* * VARI/
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP	NUMBER 4	•• C25				·	
MULTIPLE R82253 R SQUARE67656 ADJUSTED R SQUARE65953 STANDARD ERROR19_04496		ANALY REGRE RESID	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL	DF S 4. 76.	UM OF SQUARES 57660.31764 27566.00335	MEAN S( 14415.0 362.7	<b>3</b> UARE )7941 '1057
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C30 C19 C16 C25 C25 C0NSTANT) 31.59163 -68.49691 -68.49691 31.59163	32770 -23264 .18889	.00000 18.87546 6.84517	102.070 13.169 11.894 8.112	GG222222222222222222222222222222222222	08429 999999.99999.99999 999999.99999.99999 999999.9999.9999999999999999999999999	999999 - 14369 999999 - 999999 999999 - 02136 999999 - 999999 999999 - 10765 999999 - 999999 999999 - 99999999999999999999999999999	94009 97722 98091 98091 98827 98827 97722 978827 97722 978827 97722

	C30       .4107262E-04       .90781       .00000         C19       -62.16714      29741       18.30324         C16       23.95727       .20753       7.56573         C25       22.95635       .22241       6.70751         C33       12.99958       .17562       4.84703         (CONSTANT)       30.71037       .17562       4.84703	VARIABLE B BETA STD ERROR B	MULTIPLE R .83956 R SQUARE .70486 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .68519 STANDARD ERROR 18.31343	**************************************
	106.258 11.536 10.027 11.713 7.193		'SIS OF VARIANCE ESSION UAL	TIPLE RE
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TOLERANCE 89049 93320 92255 92255 97789 93320 00000 00000 00000 93320 00000 00000 93320 00000 93320 00000 93320 93320 93320 95586 98430 926586 92654 92654 92654 92654 92654 92654 92654 92654	0004T10N	* VARIAE REGRESSI
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	MULTIPLE R .85505 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE DF SUM OF SQUARES MEAN SQUARE R SQUARE .73111 REGRESSION 7. 62310.14899 8901.44986 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .70533 RESIDUAL 73. 22916.17199 313.92016 STANDARD ERROR 17.71779	**************************************
TOLERANCE 70568 00000 88478 00000 88478 00000 00000 00000 00000 96316 962864 925275 98196 82838 92532 92532 92532 82136 92532 92532 92532 92532 92532	016	* VARIABL REGRESSIO
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SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

	SPSS FOR ND-50 DEFAULT SPACE WORKSPACE TRANSPACE LABELSPACE
1 RUN NAME 2 FILE NAME 3 VARIABLE LIST 4 6 INPUT MEDIUM 7 N OF CASES 8 INPUT FORMAT 9 REGRESSION 10 11 STATISTICS	0, VERSION M, RELEASE 8.0A ALLOCATION ALLOWS FO 57344 BYTES 8192 BYTES 32768 BYTES
COMMERCIAL2 STUDY6 C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C14, C15,C16,C17,C18,C19,C20,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25,C26, C27,C28,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33,C34,C35, DISK 54 FREEFIELD VARIABLES = C1 T0 C35 REGRESSION = C1 WITH C2 T0 C35 RESID=0/ ALL	A, OCTOBER 15, 1979 DR 81 TRANSFORMATIONS 327 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES 1314 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS 32768 BYTES MEMORY RESIDENT FILE SPACE

\*\*\*\*\* REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 21840 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS \*\*\*\*\*

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COMMERCIAL2

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

A VALUE OF 99.00000 IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

C11 C11 C12 C12 C13 C14 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 C35 00000.66 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 -41275 -05160 -.08655 --09097 -.33203 -- 08174 --08083 -.08918 -.19604 -.05051 -.11101 1 -.08422 -.03361 -.0909 1 1.0000 1 23338 .22434 .08435 .03791 .82419 .76796 .10429 -15806 -11615 -47904 11322 -02412 .04728 .76201 .20216 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 -.09713 -.20000 -.09713 - 09713 -.09713 -.13868 -.12709 -.41195 -.05000 -.17150 -.09713 -.09713 -.32869 -.13868 -\_12500 • 1.00000 50 .16256 .06126 .00000 .00000 .17150 .07797 .12500 .11278 .06934 .06503 .06934 -00000 .04518 20216 00000-66 00000.00 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 -.10394 -.14349 -.08126 -.00598 -.08126 -.14349 -.12047 -.08126 -.08126 -.08126 -.12047 -.11602 -.18898 -.20917 -.08023 -.11602 -.14349 1.00000 -.32869 .02330 --08126 .07768 S 05392 .02412 .10774 .05976 .05976 .16107 -15538 .33150 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.00 1.00000 -.04757 -\_09360 -.03331 -.03331 -.47953 - 07748 -.05882 -.08575 -.03331 -.03331 -.03331 .56635 -.04846 -.08575 -\_06860 -\_04757 -.05882 .12267 -.14349 -.04757 -.21693 4 .05253 18374 24010 86560 .17150 -00000 .11322 00000.00 00,000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 -.03846 -.02694 -.38775 -.02694 --06934 -.05547 -.02694 -\_06265 --04757 -.07569 -.05547 -.03846 -.02694 1.00000 -.11602 -.06934 -.04757 --04757 -.13868 --03846 S .11893 .07820 .09919 .47904 .24268 .67736 .70040 .70040 .33834 .21926 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000 66 00000.66 00000 66 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.00 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000-66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.00 00000-66 00000.66 1.00000 60 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000 66 00000.66 00000.00 99.00000 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000 66 00000.66 00000-66 1.00000 3 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 99.00000 00000.00 00000.00 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 00000-66 00000.00 99.00000 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.00 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 0000.66 0000-66 0000 66 99.0000 0000.66 1.00000 80 99.00000 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 -.27158 -.27158 -.38775 -.27158 -.38775 -.27158 1.00000 -\_03251 -.14165 -.47953 -.35017 -.12047 -.2712 -.46005 -.11379 .14306 1 3 -.14539 .12267 .06947 - 3320 .03251 .06947 .12267 .16256 .03251 .09919 .08225 .19519 .16157 .09919 -.08126 -.03331 -.02694 99.00000 00000.66 0000.66 00000.00 -.04856 -.01887 99.0000 -.09311 -\_0269 -.2715 -.0773 -.1228 -.03331 -.0188 -.0188 -.0188 1.0000 -.03885 -.01887 -.02694 -.09713 -.0530 -.0333 -.0438 -.0485 -.0247 -\_0486 C10 -.0269 -06947 6060. -3885 0 00 856276440 --02694 99-00000 1.00000 99.00000 00000.00 99.00000 - 14428 - 04757 - 03846 - 02694 - 05547 -28933 -05547 -06934 -.03 -.07569 -.04757 -.02694 -.02694 --02694 -.02694 -.38775 -.06934 .11893 -.06265 -.04757 . C11 1 1 I 02193 -04391 -04382 . . . .06934 . 10774 690 08 03846 846 0 34 S 00000 66 00000 66 00000 66 00000 66 1.00000 99.01 66 0000.66 99.00000 99.0000 00000-66 99.00000 • • • 99.00000 • • 0000.66 • 66 99. 99. 0000-66 00000 66 99.00000 00000-66 C12 9 0000 -00000 .0000 .00000 0000 ,0000 0000 0000 000

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04388 02694	07735	04856	03176	.11597	12286	04856	03331	05301	99.00000	01887	- 04856	- 03885	.20265	0,3885	01887	02694	03331	.06947	01887	01887	1.00000	99.00000	02694	01887	27158	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	02694	• 56635	08126	09713	.08435	C13
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04388 02694	.24394	04856	.97726	.53958	.15357	.38851	03331	05301	00000.00	01887	04856	03885	09311	03885	01887	02694	03331	.06947	1.00000	01887	01887	00000.066	02694	01887	27158	00000.00	00000.66	00000.66	.70040	03331	08126	09713	.76201	C15
.16157 .09919	.06971	11379	.10720	18221	01028	03251	.12267	.19519	00000.66	.06947	.03251	.14306	05317	20808	27158	•09919	27879	1.00000	.06947	-06947	.06947	00000.66	14428	-06947	14165	00000.00	00000 66	00000 66	.09919	.12267	12047	.06503	.23338	C16
07748 04757	13657	.42875	05232	.03088	05423	08575	05882	09360	00000.66	03331	08575	06860	16440	06860	03331	04757	1.00000	27879	03331	03331	03331	00000-66	04757	03331	.12267	00000 66	00000 66	00000.66	- 04757	05882	14349	17150	11101	C17
- <u>06265</u>	11043	06934	04288	12197	.21926	06934	04757	07569	99.00000	02694	06934	05547	13293	- 05547	02694	1.00000	- 04757	.09919	02694	02694	02694	00000.66	03846	02694	• 1660 •	00000 00	00000-66	00000.00	03846	04757	11602	.06934	03361	C18
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- <u>05547</u>	15927	10000	06173	15989	.03162	10000	06860	10916	99.00000	-,03885	10000	08000	19172	1.00000	03885	05547	06860	20808	03885	03885	03885	00000-66	05547	03885	.14306	00000.00	00000 66	00000.66	05547	06860	15538	05000	11615	C 2 0
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09035 05547	.17152	.35000	04643	.14848	11068	10000	06860	10916	00000.66	03885	10000	1.00000	19172	08000	03885	05547	06860	.14306	03885	03885	03885	00000.66	05547	03885	03251	00000 66	00000.66	00000.066	05547	.24010	00598	20000	.15806	C22
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04757	.20144	13657	.17150	00591	16103	05423	08575	1.00000	09360	00000.66	03331	08575	06860	16440	06860	03331	04757	05882	.12267	03331	03331	03331	99.00000	04757	03331	.12267	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	04757	05882	14349	.17150	08918	C27
.24268	11294	.21440	- 12500	-43225	.17591	07906	1.00000	08575	13644	00000.00	04856	12500	10000	23965	10000	- 04856	06934	08575	.03251	.38851	04856	04856	00000 66	06934	.38851	11379	00000.66	00000-66	00000.00	.24268	08575	.05976	12500	.22434	C28
97612	15714	15497	07906	.12694	.06449	1.00000	07906	05423	01233	00000.00	.15357	.03953	11068	04458	.03162	.15357	.21926	05423	01028	.15357	.15357	12286	00000.00	.02193	12286	.08225	00000.00	00000.00	00000.00	.21926	21693	10394	.00000	.03791	C 2 9
12422	19044	13339	.01833	.60063	1.00000	.06449	.17591	16103	20710	00000.66	.04536	.18260	.14848	.00824	-15989	.02067	12197	8020-	<b>18221</b>	• 53958	06563	.11597	00000.66	04391	04867	46005	00000-66	00000.66	00000.66	.33834	86560	.07768	41195	.76796	C30
04373	04161	-31458	05371	1.00000	.60063	.12694	.43225	16500"-	08164	00000 66	03044	05740	04643	06976	06173	03055	04288	05232	.10720	.97726	02841	03176	00000.66	04382	02472	27124	00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	.67736	04846	08023	12709	.82419	C31
+0400 -	11294	- 19908	1.00000	05371	01835	- 0/906	12500	.1/120	13644	00000 66	04856	12500	.35000	11278	10000	04856	06934	.42875	11379	04856	04856	04856	00000.66	06934	04856	.03251	00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	06934	.17150	20917	.00000	08083	C32
- 1104J	- 1/98/	1.00000	80661-	.31458	.15559	16451	-21440	13657	- 21731	00000 66	07735	.07657	.17152	.17789	15927	07735	11043	13657	.06971	.24394	07735	07735	00000.66	.11893	07735	14539	00000.66	00000.00	99.00000	.11893	.05253	.16107	.06126	•41275	C33
C0700 -	1.00000	17987	11294	04161	- 19044	17/14	- 11294	-20144	26990	00000.66	- 04388	11294	09035	07897	.39754	- 04388	06265	07748	.16157	04388	- 04388	- 04388	00000.66	06265	04388	.16157	00000.66	00000.00	00000.000	06265	07748	18898	04518	05160	C34
T.00000	06265	11043	- 06934	- 04393	12422	97677	89242	16/50 -	21624	00000.66	- 02694	- 06934	05547	13293	05547	- 02694	03846	04757	.09919	02694	- 02694	- 02694	00000.66	- 03846	02694	.09919	00000.66	00000.66	00000.66	03846	04757	.33150	- 13868	- 08174	C35

.048	.99827	- 03059	01734	C34					
7C5 7	70100	28551	-17034	(33					
_ 214	- 99712	06466	03667	C32					
29.105	.63924	.60277	<b>4</b> 2695	C30					
.730	•98389	11877	06781	C29					
3.646	.81316	25832	16223	C 2 8					
1.156	.26666	14889	08452						
2.799	.99333	22810	12961	023					
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.103	20666		55000 000000 5507 <b>8 -</b>	- C C 4					
3.951	.99671	.20814	07267						
6.984	.99784	.34706	91967.	223					
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689	61966	11249							
- 561	20666	10431	01660 -	6 T J					
.000	- 92816	00200	- 100-	C10					
.746	92166	- L2004	10800-						
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020	002664	00667	15251						
								55-21840	(CONSTANT)
1 5 8 1	28280	- 17362	- 00001	C)	110-137	-00000	-82419	.3194488E-04	C31
Ĩ	TOLERANCE	PARTIAL	BLE BETA IN	VAR I AE	т	STD ERROR B	BETA	B	VARIABLE
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	EQUATION	ES NOT IN THE	VARIABLE	8		A   UN	IN THE EQU	VARIABLES	
									† 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
								(UK 23-51267	JIANUARU ERF
110-111	84576	• 255° •	28747.97951	52 <b>.</b>	UAL	RES II		GUARE 67312	ADJUSTED R S
110 127/1	QUARE	MEAN S	SUM OF SQUARES	DF	ISIS OF VARIANCE	ANAL		- 6707R	MULTIPLE R R SQUARE
						• C31	NUMBER 1.	ENTERED ON STEP	VARIABLE(S)
								NRIABLE C1	DEPENDENT V/
BLE LIST 1	* * VARIA	* * * * * *	* * * * * N O I	RESS	TIPLE REG	* * * * M U L	* * * * *	* * * * * * *	* * * * *
COMMERCIAL2

.05582	C34					
10772	C33					
05857	C32					
06272	C29					
11989	C28					
01777	C27					
06420	C26					
666 66666° 6666	66 523					
05298	C24					
06384	C23					
.12751	C22					
-08411	C21					
01320	C20					
07596	C19					
04352	C18					
- 09533	C17					
86460	C16					
- 55984	C15					
- 04703	C14					
_05447	C13					
566 66666°6666	C12 99					
04303	C11					
05629	C10					
.02333	C 9					
666 66666° 6666	C8 99					
666 666666°66666	C7 99					
666 66666°6666	C6 99					
09363	C5					
<b>1</b> 0250	C4				44.21680	(CONSTANT)
.03769	50	29.105	.00000	.42695	- 9080670E-05	C 30
.05681	C2	51.464	-00000	- 56774	-2200530E-04	C31
BETA IN	VARIABLE	T	STD ERROR B	BETA	œ	VARIABLE
l					•	
VARIABLES I	5 5 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	ATION	IN THE EQU	VARIABLES	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
302.85926	51. 18	UAL	RESIC		COR 18-94412	AUJUSTED R S STANDARD ERR
334.12222	2. 30M 0	SSION	REGRE		.79581	RSQUARE
					80008	MULTIPIER
			. (30	NUMBER 2.	CHARLE ON SIEF	
					ENTEDED ON CTED	VARIARIEISI
					ARIABLE. C1	DEPENDENT VA
* * * * * *	RESSION	TIPLE REG	* * * * M U L	* * * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * *
* × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	<pre>* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</pre>	Pression (Pression) Pression	T I P L E R E G R E S S I O N * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**** HULTIPLE REGRESSION ************************************	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	# * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

	C31 .1919442E-04 C30 .9446167E-05 C33 18.84226 (CONSTANT) 39.82375	VARIABLE B	VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R .9115 R SQUARE .8308 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .8207 STANDARD ERROR 17.4139	VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STE	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	COMMERCIAL2 FILE STUDY6 (CREATION
	.49522 .44414 .19772	BETA	S IN THE EQ	0001	P NUMBER 3	4 4 4 4 4	DATE = 04/2
	.00000 .00000 5.85498	STD ERROR B	UAT ION	ANALY: REGRES	•• C33	* * * * • • • •	5/88)
	42.282 37.073 10.357	TI		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL		TIPLE REO	
G287657G22222222222222222222222222222222222	3050505	VARIA		DF 3. 50.		G R E S S	
	03945 00269 05776 9999999_99999 9999999_99999	BLE BETA IN	VARIABL	SUM OF SQUARES 74474.69611 15162.28537		1 0 N * * * * *	04/25/88
	08589 00630 10153 99999.99999 99999.999999	PARTIAL	ES NOT IN THE	MEAN S 24824. 303.		* * *	PAGE
901113 901113 901113 901113 901113 901113 901131 901133 90113 901110 901110000000000	. 80184 . 92536 . 925266 . 00000	TOLERANCE	EQUATION	QUARE 89870 24571		* * VARIA REGRESS	Ś
4.858 469 469 1.446 99999.999 1.253 2.303 1.253 1.253 1.253 1.238	- 364 999999 - 999 99999 - 999 999999 - 999	וד	5 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	F 81-86397		BLE LIST 1 Ion list 1	

VARIABLE       B       B       B       B         C31       .2177883E-04       .5         C33       .19.88923       .4         C28       .17.94202       .4         (CONSTANT)       41.47678       .1	VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMB MULTIPLE R	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
FHE EQU 12697 13840	8ER 4.	*
ATION STD ERROR B .00000 5.66136 8.14052 8.14052	• C28 ANALYSI REGRESS RESIDU/	* * * * * U L T
F 50.117 36.458 4.858	IS OF VARIANCE SION AL	I P L E R E G
GG22652220000000000000000000000000000000	0F 49	RESS
AB E E E	SUM 7	1 0 N
VARIABLE BETA IN 01921 01921 01999 99999 -01170 -07962 -07962 -07962 -07962 -07999 -07999 -011723 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -014032 -01423 -01432 -01423 -01432 -01428 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -0148 -	0F SQUARES 5842.28236 3794.69912	* * * * *
S NOT IN THE PARTIAL 04336 .02851 .19911 .19999 .99999.999999 .09071 .09071 .09071 .09099 .16099 .16099 .16099 .22141 .22141 .2214517 .14517 .03433 .19139 .06797 .11119 .06797 .10126 	MEAN S 18960. 281.	* * *
EQUATION TCLERANCE 78384 91397 96252 51937 96252 77900 779034 97339 96440 97387 96440 97387 96440 97387 96440 97387 96440 97387 96440 97387 96440 97387 98780 98724 990043 98724 98724 98724 98724 98724 9872596 92596 92596	QUARE 57059 52447	* * VARIA REGRESS
F 999999 999999 999999 999999 99999 2 99999 2 1 2 2 4 5 3 99999 99999 1 2 2 4 5 3 8 4 3 9 99999 9 99999 1 2 2 4 5 3 8 4 3 8 2 3 8 4 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	F 67 • 34964	BLE LIST 1 Ion List 1

- 637	.87072	<b>11568</b>	.04743	C35					
1.235	.86187	.15998	-06592	C34					
.209	.93741	06652	02629	C32					
- 225	.92264	10477	04173	629					
.076	.89950	04025	01624	C27					
1.279	.83177	16277	06828	C26					
666° 66666	.00000	66666 66666	66666°666666	C25					
. 798	.98353	12922	04985	C24					
-242	.90037	-07151	.02883	C23					
1.428	.88582	.17175	-06981	C22					
<b>.</b> 125	.87987	.05157	.02103	C21					
.161	.90937	.05852	.02348	C20					
.639	.91442	11586	04635	C19					
.688	.95083	.12010	.04712	C18					
1.052	.89323	14796	- 05989	C17					
1.535	.03427	17783	36748	C15					
.675	.98040	11903	04599	C14					
1.132	.96413	.15335	.05975	C13					
666 66666	.00000	66666 66666	66666 666666	C12					
1.466	.95211	17394	06820	C11					
.016	.78317	.01850	.00800	C10					
.547	.77609	.10722	.04656	C9					
666 66666	.00000	66666 66666	66666 666666	C 8					
666 66666	.00000	66666°66666	66666°666666	C7				34.96012	(CONSTANT)
666 66666	.00000	66666 66666	66666°666666	C 6	2.474	5.68797	.08845	8.947191	C16
1.077	.51734	14965	- 07959	S	4 987	8.02077	13817	-17.91228	C 2 8
1.600	.95203	.18146	.07115	C4	12.132	5.58496	.20413	19.45279	C33
.200	.89217	.06508	.02636	ធ	33 896	.00000	.41030	-8726463E-05	C30
- 004	-76453	.00893	-00391	(2	51.957	.00000	.56377	2185138E-04	C31
т	TOLERANCE	PARTIAL	.E BETA IN	VAR I ABL	п	STD ERROR B	BETA	B	VARIABLE
	EQUATION	S NOT IN THE	VARIABLE	8 8 8 8	U 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	UATION	IN THE EQI	VARIABLES	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
22.264.55	70411 30127	15305. 273.	76518.52054 13118.46095	5. 48.	UAL	RESID		-8000 SQUARE -83840 ROR 16-53183	ADJUSTED R STANDARD ER
	DUARE	MEANS	UM OF SQUARES	DF S	SIS OF VARIANCE	ANALY		-92393	MULTIPLE R
						•• C16	NUMBER 5.	ENTERED ON STEP	VARIABLE(S)
								ARIABLE. C1	DEPENDENT V
ON LIST 1	REGRESSI		•	- - - -					
LE LIST 1	* * VARIAB	* * * * * *	0 N ### % %	RESSI	TIPLERFG	**** MUL	* * * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * *

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

	SPSS FOR ND-5 DEFAULT SPACE WORKSPACE TRANSPACE LABELSPACE
1 RUN NAME 2 FILE NAME 3 VARIABLE LIST 4 6 INPUT MEDIUM 7 N OF CASES 8 INPUT FORMAT 9 REGRESSION 10 11 STATISTICS	00, VERSION M, RELEASE 8.0, ALLOCATION ALLOWS FI 57344 BYTES 8192 BYTES 32768 BYTES
INDUS-EDUC-MEDIC STUDY9 C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C14, C15,C16,C17,C18,C19,C20,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25,C26, C27,C28,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33,C34,C35, DISK 77 FREEFIELD FREEFIELD VARIABLES = C1 TO C35 REGRESSION = C1 WITH C2 TO C35 RESID=0/ ALL	A, OCTOBER 15, 1979 OR 81 TRANSFORMATIONS 327 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES 1314 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS 32768 BYTES MEMORY RESIDENT FILE SPACE

\*\*\*\*\* REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 21840 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS \*\*\*\*\*

12 READ INPUT DATA

C35	C34	C33	- C32	C31	C30	C29	C28	C27	C26	C 2 5	C24	C23	C22	C21	C 2 0	C19	C18	C17	C16	C15	C14	C13	C12	C11	<b>Ç10</b>	C 9	С8	C7	C 6	C5	C 4	C3	C2	C1	VARIABLE
.0130	.1299	.2338	.2338	211341.1299	768984.4026	1.4675	<b>.</b> 1299	.0519	.2597	.0779	.0390	6060	.0130	.1429	-0649	.0000	.0519	.0519	-7662	.0260	.0519	0000	.0000	.0000	-0130	-3896	0000	• 0130	.0000	.1039	• 4545	.1039	.2727	59.3247	MEAN
.1140	•3384	.4260	.4260	876697.8072	1621967.9260	- 2022	-3384	-2234	.4414	.2698	.1948	.2894	.1140	.3522	2480	.0000	-2234	<b>_</b> 2234	•4260	-1601	.2234	0000	0000	.0000	.1140	6067	.0000	.1140	.0000	-3071	.5012	.3071	•4483	39.5383	STANDARD DEV
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	CASES

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FILE STUDY9 (CREATION DATE = 04/25/88)

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

A VALUE OF 99.00000 IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C 5	С6	C7	С8	(۶	C10	C11	C12
C1	1.00000	- 00506	21627	.30453	.09796	00000.66	.04870	00000 66	30288	- 02139	00000.66	00000.66
1 7 1 2	- 00506	1.00000	20851	- 21082	- 11507	00000 66	- 07074	00000	92741°-	90620	001010 27 00000	00000 66
	- 20453	1014		1 00000	- 31083	00000.60	10471	00000 66	72932	- 10471	00000 66	00000.66
CS .	.09796	- 11295	11594	- 31083	1.00000	00000.00	- 03906	00000 66	27204	03906	00000.00	00000.66
66	00000.66	00000.00	00000.00	00000.66	00000.66	1.00000	99.00000	00000.000	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	0.0.0.0
C7	_04870	07024	03906	10471	03906	00000-66	1.00000	00000.000	.14358	01316	00000.66	00000.66
C8	00000.00	99.00000	00000.00	00000 66	00000-66	00000.66	99.00000	1.00000	00000.00	00000.0	00000 66	00000.66
69	30288	19026	16436	72932	- 27204	00000-66	.14358	00000.00	1.00000	09164	00000.66	00000 66
C10	02139	07024	- 03906	10471	03906	00000.66	01316	00000.00	09164	1.00000	00000.66	00000.66
C11	00000 66	00000.00	99.00000	00000.66	99.00000	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	00000.66	00000	1.00000	00000
C12	00000 66	00000 66	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	00000.66	00000				00000 PV	
C13	872U2 00000 66	00000-66	- 07971	00000 44	- 68746	00000.66		00000 66	18702		00000.66	00000 66
C15	- 11567	- 10000	.47958	14907	05560	00000.000	01873	99.00000	13047	01873	00000.00	00000.66
C16	.26939	07516	21420	.13446	.08751	00000.66	<b>.</b> 06336	00000.66	12503	20767	00000.00	99.00000
C17	.02488	14335	07971	09616	07971	00000.00	- 02685	00000 66	.17299	- 02685	000000	00000
C18	.10682	01195	- 07971	02137	12620"-	00000 66	58920°-	00000 66	00000 00 66760°		00100	00000
(1)	- 07105	- 16137	_08300	02887	- 08973	00000 66	03023	00000.00	.11369	- 03023	00000.66	00000 66
C21	21016	.08333	.10426	14907	- 01738	00000.66	04683	00000.00	09785	04683	00000.00	99.00000
C22	11192	07024	03906	- 10471	03906	00000.66	01316	99.00000	.14358	01316	00000 66	00000 66
C23	- 15097	09221	.04038	28868	.04038	00000.66	03627	00000.000	21054	03627	00000 66	00000 66
C24	14348	.02740	.15140	04901	06856	00000.00	02310	00000.66	02324	- 02310	00000 66	00000 66
°C 2 5	08134	.14835	- 09898	.22114	.05980	00000.99	- 03335	00000.66	23225	- 03335	00000766	00000.46
C26	.14138	-10278	- 00756	.05407	02680	00000.66	- 19365	00000 V	86497°-	- 0587 20567		00000.66
C27	.01594	14335	.17708	01040 -	12168	00000	- 04432	00000	- 00823	- 04432	00000 66	00000-66
			10377	- 22811	_02216	00000 60	_12241	00000 66	-10536	12241	00000.66	00000.66
(30)	- 65 374	- 16049	- 03572	12967	01182	00000-66	03702	00000.66	12130	.04634	00000-66	00000.66
C31	.36836	12091	.20991	.03218	05962	00000.00	02768	99.00000	.01812	01124	00000-66	00000-66
C32	.08605	.00626	08751	07283	- 08751	00000	06336	00000 66	.12503	.20767	00000.66	00000 66
C33	.30010	.00626	18807	.23530	.01306	00000.66	.20767	00000.66	6568T -	06336	00000.66	
C34	06122	-11040	13155	19044	- 13155	00000	- 01318		85271°-	- 0131X	00000	00000-66
C35	04475	07024	• 33088	10411	00450	<b>77.0000</b>	01010	77.0000				

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	C2 9	
	99.00000 99.00000	C13
99911 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 999119 002687 999119 000000 000000 0000000 0000000000	•30348 -•14335	C14
999.00000 999.00000 999.00000 999.00000 999.00000 1.00000 999.00000 1.000000 1.0000000 1.0000000 1.00000000	11567 10000	C15
99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 1.2503 1.00000 99.00000 1.2922 1.00898 99.00000 1.29229 1.29735 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.22757 1.2275757 1.2275757 1.2275757 1.2275757 1.227575757575757575757	.26939 07516	C16
999 999 999 999 999 999 999 999 999 99	•02488 -•14335	C17
991 1 992 00000 993 00000 994 00000 994 00000 994 00000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 000000 995 0000000 995 0000000 995 0000000000	.10682	C18
	00000.66	C19
99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 1.000000 1.00000 1.0000000 1.000000 1.0000000 1.00000000	07195 16137	C 2 0
99100000 991000000 9910000000 99100000000	.21016 .08333	C21
99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 14358 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02685 1.02783 1.02783 1.02767 1.2241 1.22767	11192	C22
99 - 04038 99 - 04038 99 - 03627 99 - 03627 99 - 03627 99 - 03627 99 - 03627 99 - 03627 99 - 00000 - 23238 - 2338 - 2337 - 2338 -	15097 09221	C23
991 991 992 992 993 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 994	14348 .02740	C24

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ILE STUDY9 (CREATION DATE H 04/25/88)

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C30 99.00000 00000.66 99.00000 00000-66 00000 66 -.04747 -.03335 -.23225 -.06805 -\_06805 -.29735 -.03335 9.00000 - 03335 -.11868 -.07661 ł ູ -.08504 -.07819 -.11231 - 06805 -.17220 1.00000 -.05853 -.09193 .15027 . . . ٠ ,22114 86860 14835 08134 05980 -.13866 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 00000.00 -.17220 1.00000 -.15610 -.00520 -.13866 -.11927 -.18732 -.06795 -.13866 -.09673 -.16958 -.07749 t -\_22884 .18722 .19365 .19365 .08950 .15727 .05407 -10278 .00756 .14138 99-00000 00000.66 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000-66 -.05479 -.0268 -.06805 -.0268 -.0955 -.06169 -.05479 -.00898 -.03823 -.05479 -.02685 -.07971 -.09616 1.00000 -.13866 -.04713 -\_07402 ł 1 1 .17299 ລ .11209 • .01523 .09043 .14335 .01947 015 94 0 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 -.04432 -.04432 - 09043 -.09043 -.07779 -.15772 -.06309 1 C 2 8 -.11275 -.05229 1.00000 -.09043 -.22884 -.11231 -.12217 -.04432 -.10181 -\_09043 1 .00823 .12168 .12211 -04232 .13155 02366 .1369 .12241 99.00000 00000.00 00000.66 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 .15727 .01523 .00000 - 10206 -.10206 C 2 9 -.14130 -.15895 ۱ -.20968 ۱ -.01063 1 .12241 .10536 .17427 .02216 .01523 -19277 .12241 .22811 .0478 -1667 .07819 .08036 -06585 00 99.00000 99.00000 00000-66 99.00000 00000-66 00000.66 00000.66 - 0118. -.07381 .22727 -.03702 -.12130 -.01386 -.01628 -.03572 -.16049 C 3 0 -.11275 -.01947 -.07749 -\_08504 - 04370 -\_04529 1.00000 -.20968 .22687 .09494 .07412 .1296 .02955 .65374 -.01124 99.00000 00000-66 00000-66 00000.66 00000-66 -.0596. -\_04680 -.01413 -.02739 -.0276 -.00167 --08041 C31 -.04364 -.05492 -.04667 .01812 -\_08946 ł --06856 --02783 I .368 -\_01558 .0321 .37505 16602 .1209 .50082 .11163 .11788  $\infty$  $\mathbf{c}$ -14725 99.00000 -.06336 00000.66 99.00000 0000.66 99.00000 -.14556 .12527 -.09020 -.08751 -.12929 -.12994 -.07283 C 3 2 .12503 -.0472 -.04609 -.11121 86800 .0875 .08605 .14725 .12211 .22045 .0388 .20767 • .17820 20767 0 0 99.00000 00000-66 9 99.00000 Ś 00000-66 .20767 .00387 -.06336 -.18959 9.00000 --09020 C33 -.11121 -.06793 -\_06336 ł -.03739 -.27156 -.12211 .09270 .06839 .0375 -.0210 .0089 .00898 .01306 .00898 .08757 .23530 .1880 .00626 .00898 .30010 00 N  $\infty$ ~ -.09043 00000.66 00000.66 99.00000 00000.66 00000.66 -.04432 -.12217 .12211 .25774 -.06309 -.09043 -.04432 -.07099 --04432 -.13155 C34 -.04732 I --07779 -.0520 -.0904 -.11231 .19044 1 .03547 .1025 .21176 .11040 - 0932 .13155 .0612 .0806 99.00000 .43529 99.00000 99.00000 99.00000 .14358 00000.00 00000.66 -.01316 -.02310 -.03335 -.04432 -.10749 -.01316 --0268 -.0268 -.0268 I -.01316 --0390 -.10471 -.0468 C35 -.06795 -.02685 -.01644 -.00693 -0633 -0447 .3368 .01873

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PAGE

C30 .1593607E-04 .65374 (CONSTANT) 47.07009	VARIABLE B BETA	MULTIPLE R .65374 R SQUARE .42738 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .41974 STANDARD ERROR 30.11813	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
-00000 55.976	STD FRROR B	ANALYSIS OF VA Regression Residual	с
		RIANCE DF SUM 1. 75.	REGRESSI0
BE       A         10249         102317         22352         10570         99999         99999         99999         99999         99999         99999         10570         99999         10570         10570         10570         10570         10570         10570         10570         105179         105179         105179         105179         105179         105179         105179         10516         10516         10516         10516         11513         105466         105466         105466         105466         105466         105466	VARIABLES	OF SQUARES 50776.22991 58032.65321	Z * * * * * *
PAR 13369 - 255511 - 29289 9999 - 13967 9999 - 09640 - 29765 - 29765 - 13882 - 16748 - 16748 - 16748 - 16748 - 15315 - 16748 - 22514 - 108356 - 22514 - 03140 - 035454 - 035454 - 04014 - 04014 - 42918	NOT IN THE EG	MEAN SQU, 50776-229 907-107	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
- 9999981 - 999985 - 9999863 - 999863 - 999863 - 999863 - 999863 - 99999785 - 99999785 - 99999785 - 99999785 - 99999795 - 99999795 - 9998729 - 9998729 - 998729 - 998729 - 998860 - 998860 - 998860 - 999130	DUATION	ARE 204	* VARIABLE REGRESSION
F 5 151 5 151 6 9999 99999 99999 99999 9 1 472 99999 9 1 472 99999 9 2 541 1 454 6 064 2 136 2 136 3 999 9 999 9 9999 9 2 999 9 2 541 1 454 2 124 1 6 708 1 6 708 1 6 708	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F 55.97632	LIST 1

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C30 C33 (CONSTANT) 39.79102 .1623228E-04 39.79102	VARIABLE B	MULTIPLE R .7290 R SQUARE .5320 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .5200 STANDARD ERROR 27.3860	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
• 32500	BETA		L * * * * * * * * L P NUMBER 2
- 00000 7 - 37942	STD ERROR B	ANALYS REGRES RESIDU	* * * MUL1 C33
70.142 16.708	ן ו ו	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION JAL	IPLE RE
<b>6686866666666666666666666666666666666</b>	VARIABL	DF S 2. 74.	GRESSI
-10241 $-13644$ $-15313$ $999999 -00613$ $999999 -00613$ $-07617$ $-18084$ $-18084$ $-07617$ $-1361606$ $-07940$ $-07617617$ $-14938$ $-016056$ $-07940$ $-07940$ $-07940$ $-07940$ $-07569$ $-07440$	E BETA IN	UM OF SQUARES 63307-64276 55501-24035	0 N ** ** ** **
-14789 $-21553$ $99999 -00876$ $99999 -04645$ $99999 -04645$ $-24122$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$ $-2412$	ES NOT IN THE PARTIAL	MEAN SG 31653.8 750.0	* * * * * *
99999974 9994622 9994622 9994622 99946280 99940000 99940000 999462 9999974 999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 9999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999974 99999999	TOLERANCE	QUARE 32138 01676	* * VARIA REGRESS
$\begin{array}{c} 1.632\\ 2.913\\ 3.556\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 11.649\\ 99999\\ 99999\\ 2.854\\ 2.923\\ 2.854\\ 2.957\\ 9999\\ 9999\\ 9999\\ 2.854\\ 2.953\\ 3.641\\ 3.641\\ .237\\ $	י ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו	F 42.20415	BLE LIST 1

		C30 C33 C14 (CONSTANT)	VARIABLE	ADJUSTED F STANDARD E	* * * * * DEPENDENT VARIABLE(S	INDUS-EDU( FILE STL
		•1577313E-04 29•88797 44•71518 37•88572	B	-77221 -59631 -59631 25.63218	* * * * * * * * * * VARIABLE C1 ) ENTERED ON STEP	-MEDIC DY9 (CREATION D
		64706 32202 25263	8ETA	IN THE EQU	* * * * * NUMBER 3	ATE = 04/2
		.00000 6.90721 13.19975	STD ERROR B	ANALY REGRE RESID	* * * * M U L •• C14	5/88)
		75.186 18.724 11.476	п	SIS OF VARIANCE	TIPLE RE	
C34 C34 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35 C35	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	3 C C C	VARI/	DF 3. 73.	G R E S S	
- 08952 - 16531 - 03963 - 00190 - 09430 - 07590 - 07590 - 09673	999999.99999.99999 - 01315 999999.99999 999999.99999 999999.99999 - 06710 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 11767 - 118529 - 00185 - 00185 - 06861	-13897 -211749 -22750 -13808	NBLE BETA IN	SUM OF SQUARES 70847.25917 47961.62394	I O N * * * *	04/25/88
- 13834 - 06226 - 13834 - 10293 - 14742 - 14742	99999.99999 - 02022 99999.99999 99999.99999 - 03820 - 03820 - 10509 - 28905 - 17985 - 17985 - 17985 - 19980 - 00290 - 08753 - 28796 - 10709	-21396 -18092 -33475 -15722	PARTIAL	MEAN S( 23615.) 657.( ES NOT IN THE	* * * * *	PAGE
- 96410 - 96410 - 98592 - 99668 - 97668 - 87089 - 87906 - 93760 - 93760	. 95531 . 95531 . 91649 . 99317 . 99018 . 99018 . 9968238 . 997814 . 997844 . 9978444 . 9978444 . 99784444444 . 997844444444444444444444444444444444444	•95687 •95717 •87401 •52341	TOLERANCE	<b>QUARE</b> 75306 00855 EQUATION	* * VARIA REGRESS	Ŷ
1 405 5 149 280 1 405 1 408 1 408 1 603 1 603	999999 999999 2 722 999999 99999 99999 2 722 2 722 6 564 6 564 2 407 2 999 99999 2 999 2 999 2 999 556 6 510 6 510	3.454 2.436 9.086 1.825	וד	F 35_94436	BLE LIST 1 Ion List 1	

VARIABLE B BETA C30 .1491015E-04 .6116 C14 .53.87231 C4.75361 .2267 (CONSTANT) 31.11611 .2275 .2275	VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R SQUARE STANDARD ERROR VARIABLES IN THE	中华华华华华华华华华华华华华
STD ERROR B .00000 6.77148 5.95389 5.95389	4 C4 ANALYS REGRES RESIDU RESIDU	* * * * * * * * U L T
F 13.363 9.086	IS OF VARIANCE	I P L E R E G
CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2 CG2	DF SI 4. 72.	RESSI
E BETA IN .07368 .07428 999999.999999 9999999.999999 9999999.999999 .12972 .129	UM OF SQUARES 76221.69040 42587.19272	0 N * * * * *
PARTIAL 11324 - 08735 999999.999999 999999.999999 999999.999999 - 12722 - 12722 - 06125 - 27127 - 13545 - 05947 - 25406 - 25406 - 25820 - 10782 - 06402 - 12877 - 21243 - 12877	MEAN SG 19055.4 591.4	* * *
TOLERANCE 	2260 8879 EQUATION	* * VARIA
F 999999 99999 99999 99999 99999 99999 1.168 1.168 99999 99999 1.168 1.257 3.232 99999 99999 3.232	F 32.21603	SLE LIST 1 ON LIST 1

	C30 C33 C14 C16 C16 (CONSTANT)	VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R S STANDARD ERR	* * * * * * DEPENDENT VA VARIABLE(S)	INDUS-EDUC-M FILE STUDY
	<pre>.1457887E-04 23.76508 53.64241 16.51430 15.29162 20.54820 20.54820</pre>	VARIABLES B	.81727 .66793 @UARE .64454 OR 23.57284	* * * * * * * * RIABLE C1 ENTERED ON STEP	EDIC 9 (CREATION D
	.59807 .25605 .20934 .16476	IN THE EQ Beta		NUMBER 5	TF = 04/2
	.00000 6.57649 5.80230 6.43897	STD ERROR B	ANALY REGRE RESID	* * * * M U L C16	5/88)
	73.414 13.058 18.441 5.640		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL	TIPLE RE	
GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2 GG2		VAR I ABI	0F 5. 71.	GRESSI	
05013 10310 105757 11559 .02344 .11400 .11400 .10590	09350 11628 9999999 .99999 .04038 9999999 .999999 999999 .999999 999999 .999999 03334 08155 08155 08155 02246	VARIABL	SUM OF SQUARES 79355.68554 39453.19757	0 N * * * * *	04/25/88
08600 16577 17782 17782 11113 03951 .16845 .17085 .17085	04208 04208 99999.999999 99999.999999 99999.999999 99999.999999	ES NOT IN THE PARTIAL	MEAN SQ 15871.1 555.6	* * * * * * *	PAGE 11
- 92004 - 97718 - 98177 - 98177 - 98590 - 94989 - 94296 - 94296 - 83432 - 72509 - 86431 - 86431	. 83714 . 92331 . 92331 . 90000 . 94173 . 96346 . 96346 . 97989 . 96479	EQUATION TOLERANCE	1UARE .3711 7884	* * VARIA	L
	1.577 .124 .99999.999 .99999.999 .221 .99999.999 .99999.999 .117 .1311 .117 .1311 .117 .1311 .117 .103	а 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F 28.56171	BLE LIST 1 Ion List 1	

VARIABLI C30 C14 C14 C16 C29 (C0NSTA)	MULTIPLI R SQUARI ADJUSTEI STANDARI	* * * * DEPENDEI VARIABL{
4T) -1.4	R R S R S Q U A R S Q U A R I S Q U A R	* * * * : \T VARIABI E(S) ENTE
- VARIABLES B 16594 16594 16594 165263 51282 51282	.83014 .68914 .66249 22.96992	* * * * * * * LE•• C1 RED ON STEP
IN THE EQ BETA - 62651 - 29270 - 32261 - 18086 - 15944		* * * * * * NUMBER 6
UATION STD ERROR B - 00000 6-59452 12.27470 5.73169 6.31144 5.74375	ANALY REGRE RESID	* * * * M U F
F 81.851 16.970 21.642 7.074 4.776	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL	TIPLE RE
VARIAB C12 C12 C12 C12 C12 C12 C12 C12 C12 C12	DF 6. 70.	GRESSI
LE BETA IN 9999999 - 13940 9999999 - 13940 9999999 - 20224 20224 999999 - 99999 999999 - 20224 20224 - 02083 999999 - 99999 999999 - 20224 - 02083 - 02083 - 04307 - 04307 - 10212 - 06471 - 10286 - 10286 - 10286 - 10286 - 06613 - 09972 - 07947 - 01792	SUM OF S@UARES 81875_66425 36933_21887	0 Z * * * * * *
ES NOT IN THE PARTIAL 999999 - 16870 - 16870 - 16266 999999 - 17259 999999 - 17259 999999 - 20792 20792 - 075546 999999 - 999999 - 07524 - 15055 - 15055 - 11421 - 117094 - 117094 - 15170 - 15171 - 13020	MEAN SQ 13645.9 527.6	* * * * * * *
EQUATION TOLERANCE 83439 83676 47655 00000 832858 93504 00000 948651 94863 94863 94863 94863 94863 94863 94863 94863 94863 9485857 985857 985857 985252 92945 11948 85233	UARE 14404 1741	* * VARI/ REGRESS
F 2.021 2.021 2.129 99999 99999 99999 99999 99999 99999 3.118 045 99999 9999 9999 3.118 045 3.366 99999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 99	F 25 <b>.</b> 86333	ABLE LIST 1

FILE STUDIS

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DEFENDENT VARIABLE.       C1       REGRES         WARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7       C18         MULTIPLE R       .83881       AMALYSIS OF VARIANCE       DF       SUM OF SOUARES       HEAN SOUARE         R SOUARE       .70360       REGRESSION       REGRESSION       69.       35215.1352       11941.20394         R SOUARE       22.59124       AMALYSIS OF VARIANCE       DF       SUM OF SOUARES       HEAN SOUARE         R SOUARE       22.59124       AMALYSIS OF VARIANCE       DF       SUM OF SOUARES       HEAN SOUARE         R SOUARE       22.59124       AMALYSIS OF VARIANCE       DF       SUM OF SOUARES       HEAN SOUARE         R SOUARE       22.59124       SID EROR       F       VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION	FILE STUDY9 (CREATION DATE = 04/25/88)
REGRES 96394 36428 TOLEQUATION TOLERANCE 83403 47405 00000 93498 93498 91450 924838 9349533 9397902	13
F 23.39890 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.199 2.761 2.762 2.761 2.762 2	

************	* * * * * M U L T	IPLE REG	RESS	1 0 N * * * * *	* * * * * * *	* VARIA	BLE LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE C1						REGRESS	ION LIST 1
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8	<b></b> C26						
MULTIPLE R .84697 R SQUARE .71736 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .68411 STANDARD ERROR 22.22206	ANALYS REGRES RESIDU	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION JAL	68 <b>.</b>	SUM OF SQUARES 85229.13863 33579.74449	MEAN SQ 10653.6 493.8	UARE 4233 1977	F 21.57395
VARIABLES IN THE EQ	UATION		8 6 6	VARIABLI	ES NOT IN THE	EQUATION	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
VARIABLE B BETA	STD ERROR B	וד	VARIA	BLE BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	т
C30 .1558575E-04 .63937	.00000	90.563	C2	.09158	.15621	.82239	1.676
C14 57.93588 .32732	11.90468	23.684	ធ្ល		- 18312	- 47108	568-6
	5.55648	10.700	C 6	66666 666666	66666 66666	.00000	666 66666
C29 11.52310 .14637	5.70375	4.081	C 8	66666 666666 52555	66666 666666 22222	- 00000	666 <sup>-</sup> 66666
C18 24.88577 .14060	11.72733	4.503	C 9	.22942	.24316	.31751	4.211
1 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	6.14082	3.312	C10	01136	02000	.87605	.027
			C12	66666 6666666 66666 666666	66666°66666 66666°66666	- 00000	666 666666 666 666666
			C13	66666°666666	66666°66666	.00000	666 66666
			C15	02870	05229	-93785	.184
			C19	66666°6666666 0+500°-	66666 666666 ********	.00000	666°66666 T26°
			C20	.04121	.07325	-89277	• 361
			())	2287U -	суови <del>-</del> 86560°	.84080	.623
			C23	08084	13920	83799	1.324
			C24	- 04279	07900	.96322	-421
			(27	-09403	-13554	-95679 -95672	2 067
			C 2 8	.04855	.08391	.84422	- 475
			C31	.11676	.18545	.71297	2.386
			(32	.05349	26680	.79879	.546
			(35	56120	12250	.84053	.121
				<pre>C 3 T C 0 •</pre>	- C L L L	TCACA.	T 7 7 •

INDUS-EDUC-MED	10					04/25/88	PAGE 15	0.	
FILE STUDY9	(CREATION DA	TE = 04/25	6/88)						
* * * * *	****	* * * *	* * * * MULT	IPLE REG	RESSI	* * * * N O	* * * * * *	* * VARIAB	LE LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARI	ABLE C1							REGRESSI	ON LIST 1
VARIABLE(S) EN	TERED ON STEP I	NUMBER 9.	• (9						
MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R SQU STANDARD ERROR	.85678 .73408 .69835 21.71533		ANALYS REGRES RESIDU	SION AL	DF S 9. 67.	UM OF SQUARES 87214.66586 31594.21725	MEAN SQ 9690-5 471-5	UARE 1843 5548	F 20.55011
6 5 6 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	VARIABLES	IN THE EQU	ATION	8 8 8 8 8 8	) ) ) 	VARIABLE	S NOT IN THE	EQUATION	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
VARIABLE	8	BETA	STD ERROR B	T	VARIABL	E BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	נד
C30 22	L568047E-04 5.42104	-64326 -28467	.00000 6.27862	95.915 17.708	C2	00666	- 15108	-82106 70861	1.542
C4 31	-04466	-41888	6975076 40407°CT	28-122	r C	03014	03001	26369	.060
C16 1:	3-14206	-14160	6.17692	4.527	C7	60220 <sup>-</sup>	17774 - 77777 77777 -	00000 00000	2 4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
(29 13	52457	.17179	5.65839	5.713	C 8	66666 666666	66666 666666	• 00000 • 004 r c	666°66666
	29007	-14836	4 - 08866	4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	(1)	203265	-05657	.79842	.212
C9 18	47974	.22942	9.00584	4.211	C12	66666"6666666 44444"44444	66666°66666 66666°66666	-00000	000 0000000 000 00000
	4047C • 1				C13	66666°6666666	666666 66666	.00000	666 66666
					C17	08366	15239	- 88230	• 368 1 • 560
					C19	66666°666666	66666°66666	.00000	666°66666
					C20	-03163	-05781	-88824	-221
					C22	06238	11770	-94672 -94672	- 467
					C23	08274	14686	-83784	1.455
					C24	- 02284	04293	.93987	-122
					C27	08015	12722	-76104 -76104	1.086
					C28	.07479	.13129	-81956	1.158
					(31	.10785	.17627	.71033	2.116
					(37 (35	10150	.05304	.77810	.186
					C35	- 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	07170	.82638	•00 •
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C30 C14 C26 C16 C26 C18 C26 C18 C26 C26 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31 C31	VARIABLE	WARIABLE(S) EN MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R SQU STANDARD ERROR	* * * * * * * *
1426933E-04 3.660526 2.12063 2.60978 2.60978 4.00418 4.68791 4.68791 4.66381E-05 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.68791 6.6526 6.6526 7.65526 7.655728 7.66576 7.65728 7.65728 7.65726 7.6575676 7.6575676 7.6575676 7.6575676 7.6575676 7.657567676 7.657567676 7.657567676767676776767	VARIABLES B	TERED ON STEP -86159 -74234 ARE -70330 21-53665	* * * * * * * * * * ABLE • C1
- 58537 - 27653 - 41616 - 15214 - 15214 - 15633 - 10785 - 10785	IN THE EQU Beta	NUMBER 10.	* * * *
.00000 6.24859 8.98434 6.16291 5.64695 11.38656 8.94831 .00000	STD ERROR B	. C31 ANALYS REGRES RESIDU	* * * * M U L J
58.807 16.870 13.209 4.614 5.343 2.116		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION JAL	「IPLE REO
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	VAR I ABL	DF 10.	RESSI
$\begin{array}{r} . 09042 \\03540 \\03747 \\ 999999 \\ 999999 \\ 999999 \\ 999999 \\ 999999$	E BETA IN	UM OF SQUARES 88196.27856 30612.60456	0 N * * * * *
- 16126 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 99999.99999 - 12275 08028 - 12275 05889 - 12384 - 12384 - 12384 - 12384 - 13386 13906 - 13906	S NOT IN THE PARTIAL	MEAN 59 8819.6 463.8	******
81956 26325 26325 26325 26325 29627 20000 200000 200000 22457 888824 26266 25779 81914 81914 81914 81875 81875 81875 81875 81875 81875	EQUATION	UARE 52786 12734	¢ * VARIA REGRESS
1.735 .236 .093 999999.999 999999.999 999999.999 999999		F 19.01489	BLE LIST 1 Ion List 1

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

04/25/88 PAGE 1

		LABELSPACE	SPSS FOR ND-50 DEFAULT SPACE WORKSPACE TRANSPACE
9 REGRESSION 10 11 STATISTICS	4 5 6 INPUT MEDIUM 7 N OF CASES 8 INDUT FORMAT	1 RUN NAME 2 FILE NAME 3 VARIABLE LIST	00, VERSION M, RELEASE 8.0 ALLOCATION ALLOWS F 57344 BYTES 8192 BYTES
VARIABLES = C1 TO C35 REGRESSION = C1 WITH C2 TO C35 RESID=0/ ALL	C15,C16,C17,C18,C19,C20,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25,C26, C27,C28,C29,C30,C31,C32,C33,C34,C35, D15K 212 FRFFFIFID	FULL-STEPWISE-REGRESSION STUDYDWS C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C14, C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10,C11,C12,C13,C14,	OA, OCTOBER 15, 1979 OR. 81 TRANSFORMATIONS 327 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES 1314 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS 337 B ANTEC NEWBY DESTREMT FILE SDAFF

\*\*\*\* REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 21840 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS \*\*\*\*\*

12 READ INPUT DATA

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FILE STUDYDWS (CREATION DATE = 04/25/88)

C 3 5	C34	C33	C 3 2	C31	C30	<sup>'</sup> C29	C28	C27	C26	C 2 5	C24	C23	C 2 2	C21	C20	C19	C18	C17	C16	C15	C14	C13	C12	C11	C10	(9	C 8	C7	C 6	C2	C 4	C3	C 2	C1		
.0425	.1274	.2453	-2217	151313.1226	863681.1557	1.5142	.1132	.0472	.1934	_0708	.0283	.0896	-0660	.2028	.0519	-0142	.0519	0425	.8302	.0142	<b>0236</b>	.0047	-0000	_0094	.0094	.5047	.0189	-0047	-1179	-0472	- 4009	.1038	.2594	67.9057	ne AN	
.2021	•3342	-4313	-4164	756083.0801	1490931.1210	.5010	.3176	.2125	.3959	-2570	.1662	2863	-2489	-4031	.2223	-1184	.2223	.2021	.3764	-1184	-1521	-0687	.0000	6960"	6960	- 5012	-1364	-0687	-3233	-2125	-4912	-3057	•4394	38.4074	STANDARD DEV	
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THEE DECEMENT CONTRACTORIES A CASEDINAL

## CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

A VALUE OF 99.00000 IS PRINTED IF A COEFFICIENT CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

	C1 1.00000 12324 12672	C2 12324 1.00000 16612	C3 12672 16612 1.00000	C4 .20372 .10865 27838	C5 .12249 08093 07571	C6 -110014 11631 12442	C7 - 01454 - 04075 - 02343	C8 .08992 .23430 04719	C9 22010 03787 .12053	C10 06089 05776 03321	C11 05834 .05356 .12679	
U F	20372 22249	-10865 -08093	27838 07571	1.00000 18203	18203 1.00000	29913 08135	05632 01532	.16951 03085	22461	07984		02171
6	.10014	11631	12442	29913	08135	1.00000	02517	05070	-36220	03568		03568
7	01454	04075	- 02343	- 05632	01532	02517	1.00000	00955	.06820	00672		00672
00	26680"	23430	04719	.16951	03085	05070	00955	1.00000	13999	01353		01353
9	01022 -	03787	.12053	82586	22461	.36220	06820	13999	1.00000	09852		09852
10	- 06089	05776	03321	- 07984	02171	03568	00672	01353	09852	1.00000		00952
11	- 05834	.05356	.12679	07984	02171	03568	00672	01353	09852	00952		1.00000
:12	99.00000	00000.66	00000 66	00000.66	00000.66	00000.00	00000.66	00000.000	00000.66	00000-66	\$	00000
.13	.03610	04075	02343	08415	01532	02517	00474	00955	06950	00672		00672
.14	.11152	09199	05289	12715	<b>.</b> 69851	05683	01070	02155	15689	01517		01517
15	.15455	- 07091	.22114	09802	.16172	04381	00825	01661	12094	01169		-01169
16	.30512	.00973	17566	.11366	.04137	.08746	.03114	.06272	- 09624	- 08582		08582
17	03673	07125	07165	12452	04685	06809	01450	02920	.16179	02055	ı	.02055
18	04331	04142	07960	.02559	05205	01960	01610	03244	.01906	- 02283		02283
19	.12328	07091	04077	.06496	- 02666	- 04381	00825	01661	04107	01169		- 01169
:20	09877	- 08994	.12960	01781	05205	08554	01610	03244	.06160	02283		- 02283
21	.14728	.20993	.09761	.04211	00157	00257	03473	.27492	08688	04923		.19347
.22	03553	07072	02820	.01499	05916	03833	01831	03687	.03548	02595		.02595
23	06000	.00267	.05568	15560	.00808	03888	02160	- 04351	.11264	03062		-03062
:24	12652	03612	.03520	08158	03797	.11399	01175	02367	.05528	01666		-01666
.25	.04485	03742	- 09390	.14961	.02538	01318	01900	- 03827	13138	02693		02693
226	.01928	00990	86600"-	.01368	-06005	.00611	.14059	06790	04045	.07576		- 04779
C 2 7	05113	03017	00275	- 04583	04950	01237	01532	03085	.08690	02171		02171
C 2 8	03797	00769	02395	.04184	.13117	13064	- 02460	- 04955	09270	.11913		03487
229	03367	.01554	00963	05205	.03822	.03354	-06692	.06544	.01861	00276		00276
C 3 0	<b>.</b> 61253	19531	.10405	03162	12660	08800	02846	03682	09583	.01612		.01213
C31	•46427	- 07964	.08333	03245	.19777	06278	01371	00204	05096	00795		01852
.32	.04192	00501	14438	.14263	06519	01910	03674	.09291	08453	.06538		05208
:33	.29182	03728	01424	98260	.02830	.02950	12076	.00152	- 09309	05563		.05777
:34	05150	06441	13000	.09165	- 08500	05194	02630	86250"-	01775	03728		03728
:35	.09088	01788	15850	.01869	04685	.06809	-01420	.14273	.02141	02055		02022

## FULL-STEPWISE-REGRESSION

FILE STUDYDWS (CREATION DATE = 04/25/88)

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	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C Z 0	C21	C 2 2	C23	C24
C1	.03610	.11152	.15455	.30512	03673	04331	.12328	09877	.14728	03553	06000	12652
2 2 2	04075	09199	07091	.00973	07125	- 04142	07091	- 08994	20993	07072	.00267	- 03612
0 C L	- 02 J4 J	12715		-11366	12452	-02559 -02950	-06496	- 01781	.04211	-01499 -02020	- <u>1</u> 5560	08158
C 5	01532	.69851	.16172	04137	- 04685	- 05205	- 02666	- 05205	00157	- 05916	.00808	03797
C 6	02517	05683	04381	.08746	.06809	- 01960	04381	- 08554	00257	03833	03888	.11399
C7	00474	01070	00825	.03114	01450	01610	00825	01610	03473	01831	02160	01175
C 8	00955	02155	01661	-06272	02920	- 03244	01661	03244	27492	03687	04351	02367
C9	06950	15689	12094	09624	.16179	.01906	04107	.06160	08688	.03548	.11264	.05528
C10	00672	01517	01169	08582	02055	02283	01169	02283	04923	02595	03062	01666
C11	00672	- 01517	01169	08582	02055	02283	01169	02283	.19347	- 02595	03062	01666
C12	00000.000	00000.00	00000.66	00000.00	00000.00	00000.000	99.00000	00000.	00000 66	00000.000	99.00000	00000 66
C13	1.00000	01070	- 00825	.03114	01450	01610	00825	01610	.13648	- 01831	02160	01175
		- 01862	1 00000	- 05218 01210	- 12674		- 01035		27070 -	- 07187	10222	22020.2
C16	03114	- 01250	- 05218	1.00000	- 09170	10580	- 05218	- 00748	00943	03150	- 07801	- 07433
C17	01450	03272	02523	- 09170	1.00000	04926	02523	04926	10621	05599	06606	03593
C18	01610	03636	02803	<b>10580</b>	04926	1.00000	02803	- 05473	11800	06221	07340	03992
C19	- 00825	01862	01435	05218	02523	02803	1.00000	- 02803	06043	03186	03759	02045
C 2 0	01610	03636	02803	00748	04926	05473	02803	1.00000	11800	06221	07340	03992
C21	<b>1</b> 3648	.07621	06043	.00943	10621	11800	06043	11800	1.00000	13413	15827	08609
C 2 2	01831	04133	03186	03150	05599	06221	03186	06221	13413	1.00000	08343	04538
C23	02160	.06006	.10222	07801	06606	07340	03759	07340	15827	08343	1.00000	05355
C24	01175	02652	.22037	- 07433	03593	03992	02045	03992	08609	04538	05355	1.00000
C 2 5	01900	.07834	03306	16917	05810	06455	03306	06455	13919	07337	08658	04709
C26	03371	.00260	05867	.15784	10310	11455	05867	11455	24699	13020	15364	08357
C27	01532	03458	02666	- 01789	04685	05205	02666	05205	11223	05916	06981	03797
C28	02460	05553	.08324	.08229	07523	08358	04281	08358	18023	09501	11210	06098
C29	07082	03550	.11646	06260	-01744	- 02790	.03656	07045	02602	00753	.00764	.05208
C30	.10327	.02843	.20481	.10558	.13384	06130	.17330	07983	.14643	00358	.07526	02777
C31	01381	01208	.39919	01442	01365	04137	01929	03735	.13361	04379	04416	03127
C 3 2	03674	00812	06394	03081	.05659	.02874	.03220	12485	01505	.08670	03132	02261
C33	03925	01636	.02452	.11184	06566	.01492	06830	- 03451	.06688	.06913	06373	09729
C34	02630	05937	04577	.05973	26650	02558	04577	.22959	01676	01236	11987	06520
C35	01450	03272	02523	.09523	.07170	04926	.17285	.05622	04803	05599	.01584	03593

04/25/88

(34	C32	C31	.030	629	C 2 8	C27	C26	C25	C24	C 2 3	C 2 2	C 2 1	C 2 0	C19	C18	C17	C16	C15	C14	C13	C12	C11	C10	C 9	C 8	C7	C 6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	
-00495	01441	05280	08656	.01059	<b>65860 -</b>	06140	-13512	1.00000	04709	08658	07337	13919	06455	03306	06455	05810	16917	03306	.07834	01900	00000.66	<b>-</b> 02693	02693	13138	03827	01900	.01318	.02538	.14961	09390	03742	.04485	C 2 5
88220" 8827"		07741	12351	.14146	17495	10895	1.00000	13512	- 08357	- 15364	13020	- 24699	11455	05867	11455	10310	.15784	05867	.00260	03371	00000.00	- 04779	.07576	04045	06790	.14059	.00611	.06005	.01368	00998	00990	.01928	C 2 6
01826	- 04194	.04855	06855	- 09533	07950	1.00000	10895	06140	03797	06981	05916	11223	05205	02666	05205	04685	01789	02666	03458	- 01 532	00000.66	02171	02171	06980	03085	01532	01237	04950	04583	00275	03017	05113	C27
- 00253	08317	.11564	.01254	03990	1.00000	07950	17495	09859	86090"-	11210	09501	18023	- 08358	04281	- 08358	07523	.08229	08324	- 05553	02460	00000-66	- 03487	.11913	09270	04955	02460	13064	.13117	.04184	02395	00769	03797	C 2 8
-06425	- 14775 - 14775	.01807	10755	1.00000	03990	- 09533	.14146	.01059	.05208	.00764	00753	- 02602	07045	.03656	02790	01744	06260	.11646	03550	07082	00000 66	00276	- 00276	.01861	.06544	26990	.03354	.03822	- 05205	- 00963	.01554	03367	C 2 9
13194 00821	-02610	-53882	1.00000	10755	.01254	06855	12351	08656	02777	.07526	00358	.14643	07983	.17330	06130	.13384	.10558	.20481	.02843	.10327	00000.66	.01213	.01612	- 09583	03682	02846	08800	.09921	03162	.10405	19531	.61253	C30
04265	-11397	1.00000	-53882	.01807	.11564	.04855	07741	05280	- 03127	04416	04379	.13361	03735	01929	04137	01365	01442	.39919	01208	01381	00000.66	01852	- 00795	05096	00204	01371	06278	.19777	- 03245	.08333	07964	.46427	C31
- 20389 - 11238	1.00000 30426	00695	.05253	.06441	08317	.04194	80090	01441	02261	.03132	.08670	01505	12485	.03220	02874	.05659	03081	- 06394	00812	03674	00000.00	05208	.06538	- 08453	.09291	03674	01910	06519	.14263	- 14438	00501	.04192	C32
- 12004	<u>30426</u>	.11397	.02610	14775	.00392	- 02342	.10946	07180	09729	06373	.06913	.06688	03451	06830	.01492	06566	.11184	.02452	01636	03925	99.00000	.05777	05563	09309	.00152	.12076	.02950	.02830	<b>-</b> 09286	01424	03728	.29182	C33
1.00000	- 20389 - 21779	04265	13194	.08827	00253	01826	.02788	.00495	06520	11987	.01236	01676	.22959	04577	02558	26650 *	.05973	04577	05937	02630	99.00000	03728	03728	01775	05298	02630	05194	08500	.09165	13000	.06441	05150	034
- 08044 1 00000	11238 12004	03304	00821	.06425	00139	04685	04387	.12438	03593	01584	- 05599	04803	.05622	.17285	04926	.07170	.09523	02523	03272	01450	00000-66	02055	02055	.02141	.14275	01450	.06809	04685	.01869	15850	01788	88060	(3)

	C30 (CONSTANT)	VARIABLE	\$ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6	MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R STANDARD ER	VARIABLE(S)	* * * * * * DEPENDENT v	FULL-STEPW
	<pre>.1577915E-04 54.27751</pre>	Β	VARIABLES	-61253 -37519 SQUARE -37222 ROR	ENTERED ON STEP	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	SE-REGRESSION
	.61253	BETA	IN THE EQ		NUMBER 1	* *	ATE = 04/2
	-00000	STD ERROR B	UATION	ANALY REGRE RESID	•• C30	* * * * M U L	5/88)
	126.103	ч	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	ISIS OF VARIANCE SSION DUAL		TIPLE RE	
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	20	VARIAB	1 1 1 1 1	DF 1. 210.		GRESS	
999999 - 15524 - 15524 - 15524 - 15524 - 1262 - 16290 - 1262 - 1262 - 1262 - 126578 -	- 10375 - 1035/	LE BETA IN	VARIABLE	SUM OF SQUARES 116778.95854 194473.15466		0 N * * * * *	04/25/88
99999 99999 - 28237 - 19564 - 20513 - 08953 - 08953 - 03761 - 11910 - 03761 - 053761 - 12428 - 12428 - 012498 - 201577 - 01234 - 01234 - 01234	- 00466	PARTIAL	ES NOT IN THE	HEAN SQ 116778.9 926.0		* * * * *	PAGE 6
9999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 99999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 9999226 9999253 999935 999935 99955 90955 90555 90555 90555 90555 90555 90555 90555 905555 905555 9055555 9055555555	<b>.</b> 96186	TOLERANCE	EQUATION	UARE 5854 6264		r * VARIA REGRESS	5
13 108 18 108 1 295 8 318 9 18 295 4 324 9 181 1 689 2 296 2 296 2 296 2 296 4 913 2 296 4 913 2 296 4 913 2 296 4 913 2 296 4 923 3 856 4 093 3 279 3 107 8 851 8 851 2 9 000 2 293	200	זר	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	F 126.10266		BLE LIST 1 Ion List 1	

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C5       .0521       .0711       .98950         C5       .0521       .0711       .98950         C6       .11053       .1501       .98472         C7       .00159       .00213       .98842         C8       .11193       .1501       .98842         C9       .12881       .18576       .98842         C10       .05548       .07414       .98842         C11       .999999       .99999       .99099       .90005         C12       .999999       .99999       .99080       .98758         C13       .01577       .01116       .98842         C14       .02184       .01328       .97750         C15       .02486       .02116       .98758         C16       .12524       .05117       .99660         C17       .10194       .13149       .99758         C21       .04123       .05117       .99597         .05125       .97730       .91730       .90517       .90518         .9258       .0112       .905597       .91730       .91730         .925495       .97750       .91730       .91745       .995495         .94123       .94123	C30 .1559355E-04 .60532 .00000 139.479 C2 .00549 .00726 .96082 C33 24.58086 .27602 4.56452 29.000 C31878625220 .98889 (CONSTANT) 48.40854	VARIABLE B BETA STD ERROR B F VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION	MULTIPLE R .67181 R SQUARE .45132 ADJUSTED R SQUARE .44607 STANDARD ERROR 28.58519 MEAN SQUARE RESIDUAL 209. 170776.58394 817.11284	**************************************
93662	999258 995158 995158	6088 68886 68096	E EQUATION TOLERANCE	SQUARE • 76463 • 11284	* * * VARIA REGRESS

FULL-STEPWISE-REGRESSION

04/25/88

PAGE

8

	C30 C33 C16 (CONSTA	VARIABL	8 8 8 8 8	MULTIPL R SQUAR Adjuste Standar	VAR I ABL	* * * * DEPENDE
	NT)	'n			E(S)	NT *
	•1502375E-04 22•48792 21•97169 31•17337	æ	VARIABLES	.70471 .49661 .49651 .48935 .007 27.44586	ENTERED ON STEP	* * * * * * * * \RIABLE. • C1
	.58320 .25251 .21530	BETA	IN THE EQI		NUMBER 3	*
	-00000 4-40922 5-07928	STD ERROR B	UATION	ANALYS REGRES RES I DL	•• C16	* * * U L
	138.944 26.012 18.712	т		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION JAL		I P L E R E
	20200	VARIAB	0 0 7 0 0	DF 3. 208.		GRESSI
<b>\$</b>		Ē	L C B S	SUM 0 154 156		c z
9999 - 00616 - 02119 - 02119 - 02119 - 02119 - 02119 - 02119 - 04218 - 04218 - 04218 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04409 - 04440 - 04400 - 04000 - 040000 - 040000 - 040000000000	00210 15304 .17806 .04913 .12743	BETA IN	VARIABLI	0F SQUARES 570_90318 681_21002		* * *
	21067 21067 .24826 .06886 .17802	PARTIAL	ES NOT IN THE	MEAN S 51523. 753.		* * * *
9994 9994 9994 9994 9994 9994 9994 999	.95964 .95393 .97855 .98869 .98234	TOLERANCE	EQUATION	QUARE 63439 27505		* * VARIA REGRESSI
4.008 4.008 4.008 4.008 4.008 4.353 4.353 4.353 4.353 4.353 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.160 1.299 2.650 1.160 2.129 2.049 2.049 2.049 2.049 2.749 2.049 4.167 2.749 2.650 4.167 2.749	002 9.614 13.596 .986 6.774	т	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	F 68-39950		3LE LIST 1 ON LIST 1

	C30 C33 C16 C4 (CONSTANT)	VARIABLE	VARIABLE(S MULTIPLE F R SQUARE ADJUSTED R STANDARD E	FULL-STEPV FILE STU * * * * * DEPENDENT
	.1523154E-04 21.19053 19.98567 13.92156 27.37915	B	.) ENTERED ON STEP         .72639         .72639         .52764         .52764         .51851         .RROR       26.65073	IISE-REGRESSION DYDWS (CREATION D * * * * * * * * * VARIABLE C1
	.59127 .23795 .19584 .17806	IN THE EQ Beta	NUMBER 4	ATE = 04/2 * * * * *
	.00000 4.29591 4.96145 3.77550	UATION STD ERROR B	• C4 ANALY REGRE RESID	5/88) * * * * M U L
	151.150 24.332 16.226 13.596		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION DUAL	T I P L E R E
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	 VARIA	DF 4. 207.	G R E S S
- 0374 - 0585 - 0515 - 0515 - 0515 - 0515 - 0548 - 0589 - 0755	0212 1135 .2058 .0067 .0265 0265 0265 0265 0265 0299	BLE BETA I	SUM OF SQUARES 164227.96156 147024.15165	04/25/88
4 8 1 6 7 4 6 8 0 9 6 6 4 0 4 0 8 0 8 0 9 6 7 8 0 9 0 6 7 8 0 9 0 6 7 8 0 9 0 6 7 8 0 9 0 6 7 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8	23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	BLES NOT IN P	υ Φ Φ	* * * *
18150 08278 07444 05322 055228 055228 06868 18003 10209 10209 12830 07644 15093	.03009 .15573 .12127 .28104 .00965 .10185 .06510 .03833 .07083	IN THE ARTIAL	MEAN SG 41056.9 710.2	•AGE 10
97304	.94906 .95395 .97884 .97884 .97884 .98547 .98547 .98547	EQUATION Tolerance	1UARE 9039	0 * * VARIAB REGRESSI
7 .017 1 .421 1 .421 1 .421 1 .421 1 .421 1 .421 2 .661 1 .48 5 .651 1 .48 5 .651 2 .019 2 .019 2 .060 1 .211 4 .802	-187 5-120 3-075 17-666 2-159 2-159 2-159 1-039 1-039	ן י ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו	F 57 <b>-</b> 80545	LE LIST 1 ON LIST 1

	C30 C33 C16 C4 C6 (C0NSTANT)	VARIABLE	VARLABLEKS MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R S STANDARD ERR	* * * * * * DEPENDENT VA
	.1583180E-04 20.31549 17.24125 19.10252 24.45021 24.39319	B	ENTERED UN STEF .75163 .900ARE .56495 .0R .55439 .0R .55.63860	* * * * * * * * * RIABLE C1
	.61457 .22812 .16895 .24433 .20580	IN THE EQU BETA		
	.00000 4.13801 4.81748 3.83558 5.81718	JATION STD ERROR B	• ANALYS REGRES RESIDL	* * * * * U L T
	173.948 24.103 12.808 24.804 17.666		SIS OF VARIANCE SSION DAL	IPLE REO
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22982828 22982828	 VARIAE	DF 5. 206.	RESSI
999999.99999 - 039990 - 03990 - 07568 - 07568 - 01898 - 01898 - 03156 - 03156 - 03156 - 03156 - 03156 - 03156 - 03156 - 04498 - 04558 - 055858 - 05585858 - 05585858 -	-00111 -07524 -01863 -01863 -01214 -01214 -01864	3LE BETA IN	SUM OF SQUARES 175840.54450 135411.56870	0 V * * * * *
99999 - 05984 - 10133 - 111999 - 060795 - 0607492 - 0607492 - 0607492 - 060732 - 08668 - 08668 - 09105	- 10530 - 17153 - 17153 - 10884 - 00993 - 05765	ES NOT IN THE PARTIAL	MEAN SQ1 35168-1 657-3	* * * *
00000 97877 94194 98215 98215 98215 98140 97198 97044 972758 97044 97158 97158 97158 97158 96395 96420 692222 8708 96420 8708 96420 965222	93703 85213 97523 96761 29084 98310 97891	EQUATION Tolerance	UARE 0890 3771	* VARIABL REGRESSIO
99999.999 10.346 2.127 2.604 1.598 1.598 1.598 1.157 3.015 5.617 .746 1.157 3.015 5.617 .759 .617 .759	2.299 6.215 2.458 2.458 .020 .135		F 53-50082	N LIST 1

FULL-STEPWI	SE-REGRESSION					04/25/88	PAGE 1	2	
FILE STUD	YDWS (CREATION DA	TE = 04/2	5/88)						
* * * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * * 10 L	TIPLE REO	GRESSI	0 N	* * *	* * VARIABI	F LIST 1
DEPENDENT V	ARIABLE. C1							REGRESSI	ON LIST 1
VARIABLE(S)	ENTERED ON STEP	NUMBER 6	•• C31						
MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R STANDARD ER	.76780 .58951 SQUARE .57750 ROR 24.96485		ANALY: REGRES RESIDI	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION VAL	DF 6. 205.	SUM OF SQUARES 183487.11460 127764.99861	MEAN S 30581. 623.	@UARE 18577 24390	F 49.06777
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	VARIABLES	IN THE EQU	JATION	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	VARIABLES	NOT IN THE	EQUATION	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	וד	VARI ABI	LE BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	т.
(33)	-1320098E-04	-51245	-00000	90.279	C2	00522	00789	.93560	.013
C16	18.78022	-18403	4-71142	10.001		07660	11036	.85208	2.515
C 4	19-42509	-24846	3.73592	27.035	C7	02074	-03196	- 97506	209
C31	•9569720E-05	- 18830 - 21402	7 4 6 9 9 4 6	19.241	0000	-06807	.10446	.96666	2 . 250
(CONSTANT)	24.22126				C10	01326	- 02052 - 02052	• 28254	• 086
					C11	03066	04729	.97651	-457
					C13	12820"- ** *****	74240°-	-97330	982 <sup>-</sup> 66666
					C14	-15263	.23489	.97223	11.913
						- 01498	.02130	-83004	.093
					C18	.05875	88060	- 98215	1 645
					C19	-05862	.08853	.93616	1.612
					(2)	02037	03150	.98132	-203
					C22	20020	81450 -	86880 65896	.239
					C23	- 03374	05142	-95306	-541
					C25	-11345	12064	.97026	3.013
					C26	-04314	- 06545	58776	777°0
					C27	00310	00479	- 98097	.005
					C 2 8	- 2890	10414	.95521	2.237
					C32	-06156	- 29680 + 0001	-87008	2 . 502
					C34	.05090	.07583	.91097	1.180
					( 3 5	.09274	.14241	.96798	4.223

VARIABLE C30 C33 C16 C4 C14 C14 C14 C14 C14 C14 C14 C14 C14	MULTIPLE R SQUARE ADJUSTED STANDARD	* * * * DEPENDEN
VT) 221-130 221-130 221-130 221-130 221-130 221-130	R R SQUARE ERROR	* * * * *  T VAR I ABL (S) ENTER
- VARIABLES B 8505 62533 62533 6205 76205 11126E-04 53881 53581 53581	-78241 -61216 -59885 24-32576	~ * * * * * * E • • C1 *
IN THE EQ BETA - 20644 - 18251 - 27295 - 27295 - 19511 - 15263		**************************************
UATION STD ERROR B 3.96039 4.59102 3.68233 5.54813 .00000 11.16554	ANALY REGRE RESID	* * * * * C14
F 92.932 21.550 16.458 23.267 13.841 11.913	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL	TIPLE RE
VARI C2 C1 C2 C1 C2 C1 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2	DF 7. 204.	GRESS
ABLE	SUM OF S 190530 120715	I 0 1 *
VARIABLES BETA IN BETA IN 02432 06791 02432 06792 02753 02024 02753 02024 02024 02024 0202562 02024 02024 02024 02024 02024 000287 000927 000927 001314 001314 009714 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287 00287	60UARES - 62661 - 48660	4 4 4 4 4
PARTIAL PARTIAL - 01299 - 01299 - 04398 - 04398 - 01331 - 04064 - 01331 - 04064 - 029999 - 04064 - 02959 - 029596 - 02087 - 01460 - 02087 - 01460 - 01460 - 014222 - 01460 - 014255 - 01460 - 11750 - 11756 - 014736 - 01456 - 01460 - 11756 - 01456 - 014756 - 01456 - 014556 - 015556 - 0	MEAN SQU 27219.5: 591.7	**
TOLERANCE 92850 92850 83986 45011 97452 98151 97543 982920 97328 97543 982920 97543 982920 93578 97908 96154 96953 91580 97946 95176 95166 95199 86993 9695199	GARE 1809 4258	* VARIAB REGRESSI
F 999999 2.302 2.302 2.302 2.302 2.302 2.302 3.36 1.291 2.143 1.887 2.143 1.887 2.143 1.887 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.143 2.842 2.842 2.842 2.842 2.842 1.755 2.835 1.621 1.621	F 45.99892	ON LIST 1

	C30 .130 C33 19.5 C16 17.6 C4 21.0 C6 21.0 C6 25.9 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .995 C31 .925.9 C31 .22.4	MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R SQUARE STANDARD ERROR	FULL-STEPWISE-REG FILE STUDYDWS ( * * * * * * * * DEPENDENT VARIABL VARIABLE(S) ENTER
	6094E-04 5601 5145 5145 2784 65145 2784 4286 4286 5833 7253	-78816 -62119 -60626 24-10013 B	RESSION CREATION DATE * * * * * * E. C1 ED ON STEP NU
	.50701 .21959 .17290 .26926 .21824 .19605 .15502 .09660	N THE EQUA	: = 04/25/ * * * * *
	.00000 3.95961 4.57024 5.50974 .00000 11.06539 8.34679	ANALYS REGRES RESIDU TION	88) * * * MULT C35
	94.739 24.392 14.906 33.254 22.145 14.237 12.513 4.838	IS OF VARIANCE SION AL	1 P L E R E 0
$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$	C12 C12 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2	DF 8. 203. 	RESS
02094 .07031 .07031 .04577 .01890 .01310 .01902 .04146 .08537 .04729 .00743	01079 08402 03766 .02409 .05566 .18139 02572 02572 02510	SUM OF SQUARES 193346.36458 117905.74862 VARIABLE BLE BETA IN	04/25/88
- 03034 - 02085 - 02085 - 03034 - 03034 - 11138 - 13155 - 07459 - 01194	- 12219 - 12219 - 04104 - 03863 - 08806 - 14035 - 04127 99999.999999 - 04127 - 04127	MEAN SQ1 24168.29 580.8 S NOT IN THE 1 PARTIAL	PAGE 14
82916 93382 97563 97563 98434 96715 96715 94259 94259 94259 94259	92795 80120 97452 94829 22680 98130 97543 97543	UARE 9557 1650 EQUATION TOLERANCE	* VARIABL REGRESSIO
1.731 2.610 1.017 1.017 1.017 .186 .088 .190 876 2.538 3.557 1.130 1.130 2.520	.058 3.061 .341 .302 1.579 4.059 4.025 .345 .345 .345 .327	F 41.61090 F	.E LIST 1 )N LIST 1

	C30 C33 C16 C4 C6 C31 C14 C14 C14 C35 C9 C9 C0NSTANT	R SQUARE ADJUSTED STANDARD	* * * * * DEPENDENT VARIABLE() MULTIPLE
	.1350130E-04 19.79271 17.69783 32.88517 24.03747 .1016660E-04 50.83213 17.68011 13.90079 10.17404	VARIABLES	**************************************
	.52411 .22225 .17342 .20233 .20014 .20132 .09303 .18139	IN THE EQI BETA	NUMBER 9
	.00000 3.93187 4.53627 6.90145 5.54860 .00000 12.42133 8.29145 6.89980	REGRE RESID JATION	* * * * М U L
	100.065 25.340 15.221 22.705 18.768 15.037 16.747 4.547 4.059	SSION	SIS OF VARIANCE
C22 C22 C22 C22 C22 C22 C22 C22 C22 C22		9. 202. 	CRESS
06998 .06541 .04116 .02554 .02554 .02554 .02687 .04133 .08558 .06526 .00074 .0893 .08064 .07154 .06617	- 00706 - 06389 - 04766 - 02043 - 02676 - 02688 - 02688 - 02687 - 02687 - 02687	195668.83263 115583.28058 VARIABLE BLE BETA IN	I U N * * * * *
11023 .06421 .02510 .02510 .02510 .04358 .06616 .08773 .08773 .08773 .10254 .10754	- 01115 - 09087 - 04380 - 04380 - 04092 - 04348 - 04348 - 04348	21740.9: 572.1 ES NOT IN THE I PARTIAL	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
97152 97152 97152 97152 97152 937152 88993841 88947	.92634 .91359 .97278 .94815 .86097 .85662 .97226	8140 9446 EQUATION TOLERANCE	* VARIA REGRESS JARE
2.281 2.281 3.43 2.135 3.630 1.559 1.559 1.559 2.135 2.358 2.130	.025 1.674 .386 .220 1.667 .337 .014 .9999.999 .381 	37.99579 F	BLE LIST 1

C30 C16 C4 C31 C14 C35 C9 C25 (CONSTANT)	VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R R SQUARE ADJUSTED R S STANDARD ERF	DEPENDENT VA VARIABLE(S)	FILE STUDY * * * * * *	FULL-STEPWIS
<pre>-1360927E-04 20 -19294 19 -45715 31 -47650 23 -12452 -1019022E-04 48 -41814 15 -55958 13 -93058 12 -78842 8 -418014 8 -418014</pre>	B	-79702 -63524 -63524 -61709 OR 23-76639	RIABLE C1 ENTERED ON STEP	DWS (CREATION D) * * * * * * * *	E-REGRESSION
52830 22674 19066 19464 19176 08187 18177 08558	IN THE EQU BETA		NUMBER 10.	ATE = 04/25	
.00000 3.91217 4.60065 6.89671 5.53362 6.853362 6.85534 6.71245	STD ERROR B	ANALY REGRE RESID		5/88) * * * * M U L	
102.812 26.642 17.886 17.463 15.232 3.503 4.129 3.630	F	SIS OF VARIANCE SSION UAL		TIPLE RE	
C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C2 C	VARIA	DF 10. 201.		GRESS	
- 01147 - 05644 - 04393 - 02913 - 02491 - 02491 - 02491 - 02003 - 02848 - 02135 - 028482 - 02135 - 02135 - 02135 - 05910 - 05910 - 04265 - 04265 - 04265 - 04265 - 04265 - 04265	VARIABLE BLE BETA IN	SUM OF SQUARES 197719.03928 113533.07393		* * * * N 0 I	04/25/88
- 01825 - 08071 - 04071 - 04071 - 04071 - 010282 - 04474 - 04065 - 04065 - 04065 - 09753 - 10281 - 03260 - 03260 - 04567 - 03486 - 095517 - 09583 - 10414 - 11598 - 11598	ES NOT IN THE E PARTIAL	MEAN SQU 19771.90 564.84		*	PAGE 16
922414 931397 94184 94184 97268 97268 97170 97270 97277 97277 97277 97277 97277 97277 97277 97217 972	TOLERANCE	JARE 1393 116		* VARIAB REGRESSI	
1.311 3.32 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.137 2.150		F 35 • 00436		ON LIST 1	POLITEUN K